

IRATE OVER IMPORTS—A French fisherman striking a policeman's shield during a protest Thursday in Boulogne. Demonstrators also ransacked Paris's wholesale market. A widening strike by Brittany fishermen over imports is a new test for the government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, which responded by promising more aid. Page 2.

The Voters' Message for Kohl: It's the Economy!

By Brandon Mitchener International Herald Tribune

The state of the s

International Herald Tribune.

FRANKFURT — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's handling of the German economy has emerged as such a political liability that elections beginning this spring could propel a new coalition to power for the first time in more than a decade.

Widespread skepticism of the government's recently published prediction that the pan-German economy would grow as much as 1.5 percent this year after strinking 1.3 percent in 1993 was one clear sign that Germans are Jed up with their officials' failed promises of an imminent recovery in Europe's biggast economy, which continues to fore laddraingly between recession and reperts.

Economics Minister Gunter Rexrodt defended the government's new 30-point economic platform against charges by the opposition that it would fail to create a single job.

"We are dealing with the problem," Mr. Rexrott said of the plan, which is a mixture of draft laws, plans and proposals to lielp revive the struggling economy by sparring investment and helping small business.

But Uwe Jens, economics expert for the opposition Social Democratic Party called the plan window dressing to hide the government's poor track record during the recession.

Germans will be called to the polls beginning in March for Another sign of discontent was a finite hour delicte Thans

Oct. 16 federal elections in which Chancellor Helmut Kohl's
day in the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, in which

to a new, grand coalition or a government led by the Social

As Bonn fiddles, public disgust with officials and distrust of their ability to make government more responsive bodes III both for the re-election chances of Mr. Kohl and the likelihood that Germany will be able to provide the economic leadership Europe needs anytime soon.

"The economy will weigh on Mr. Kohl in the voting booth," said Peter-Rüdiger Puf, chief economist at Daimler-Benz AG, the biggest German industrial group. He said that Mr. Kohl, chancellor for more than 10 years, "claimed credit for a decade of economic growth and will now be held accountable for the recession as well, even if it is not entirely his fault."

Mr. Bull and many other critics blame the covernment's

See GERMANY, Page 13

Georgia Signs Military Accord 19-Year-Old And Re-enters Russian Sphere

By Fred Hiatt Washington Past Service

MOSCOW - The leaders of Russia and Georgia signed a treaty of friendship and military cooperation on Thursday that is intended to bring the small, strife-torn nation in the Caucasus back into Moscow's sphere of influ-

The agreement would allow Russia to maintain three military bases in Georgia and calls for Russian forces to help train and equip a new Georgian Army. The Russian defense minister, Pavel S. Grachev, said the three bases, housing fighter and bomber planes and marine landing forces for the Black Sea Fleet, would be set up by July 1.

But in the face of overwhelming opposition in the Russian parliament, President Boris N. Yeltsin said be would not immediately submit the overall treaty for ratification. Georgia's perilous position, which has made Russian legislators wary of a close alliance, was underscored when its deputy defense minister was killed in a bomb attack only hours before Mr. Yeltsin landed in the capital, Tbilisi,

Georgia's defense minister was wounded in a second explosion while inspecting the site of his

deputy's assassination. Mr. Yeltsin flew to Thilisi on Thursday morning to sign the treaty alongside the Georgian leader. Eduard A. Shevardnadze, a former Soviet minister who called Mr. Yeltsin's visit the most important event in 200 years of Georgian-Russian relations.

Facing famine and riven by three separate civil wars, Georgia turned to its giant northern neighbor for economic and military help after two years of trying to go it alone. Opposition forces in Georgia accused Mr. Shevardnadze of selling out the nation's new independence, but he said Georgia had no choice,

"We realize more and more that the temporary coolness in relations between our states was a serious mistake which must be corrected," Mr. Shevardnadze said.

The alliance between Russia and Georgia reflects a trend among many of the 13 other former Soviet republics to seek military and economic protection from Moscow after two years of declarations of sovereignty. Only two tiny Baltic republics, Estonia and Latvia, have managed almost totally to reorient their trade

and foreign policies toward the West.

The trend, especially after a strong showing by extreme Russian nationalists in parliamentary elections in December, bas met with ambivalence both here and abroad. Many Western analysts, as well as politicians within the former Soviet republics themselves, fear that Moscow will take advantage of its neighbors' difficulties

See GEORGIA, Page 4

Clinton Lifts U.S. Embargo On Vietnam

Veterans' Pleas Rejected; Washington Will Set Up Liaison Office in Hanoi

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton lifted the U.S. economic embargo against Vietnam on Thursday, opening the way to reconciliation with a country that fought the United States to a standstill in a war that rent American society.

In announcing his initiative, broadcast from the White House, Mr. Clinton said be bad also decided to "establish a liaison office in Vietnam," a preliminary step toward diplomatic

But the president emphasized that before normal relations were fully established, "we need more progress, more cooperation and

Hanoi's neighbors see a chance for greater regional cooperation. Page 5. Vietnam welcomes the lifting of the embargo as end of an outdated relic of war. Page 5.

more answers" about American servicemen still missing and unaccounted for from a conflict that ended nearly 20 years ago.

Mr. Clinton said that accounting was still foremost in his mind when it came to Vietnam and that the main reason for removing the trade embargo was that it "offers the best way of resolving the fate of those who are missing He said that be bad met earlier in the day

with representatives of veterans' groups to whom he explained his reasons. "Some were not convinced," be said. The president was acting on the unanimous

recommendation of his national security advisers, who recently made their opinions known in a formal action memorandum, which the president signed Thursday.

Mr. Clinton's move was made possible politi-

cally by a bipartisan resolution in the Senate last week urging him to remove the economic sanctions imposed against North Vietnam in 1964 and a reunited Vietnam in 1975.

That vote had the support of most of the Vietnam veterans in the Senate, including John S. McCain 3d. an Arizona Republican who was a prisoner of war for nearly six years, John F. Kerry of Massachuseus, a Democrat who was wounded three times in combat, and Bob Kerrey, a Nebraska Democrat, who won the Meda of Honor, the nation's highest award for valor.

Their support and the lopsided vote — 62 to 38 — gave Mr. Clinton political cover for his action. Mr. Clinton needed the protection because he avoided the military draft when he was of an age to go to Vietnam, and he opposed U.S. involvement in the conflict.

The embargo has remained a highly charged

issue among some veterans groups and the families of missing soldiers. Many had urged that the embargo be maintained because, they said, Hanoi has lied about U.S. prisoners, all of whom were to have been returned under the 1973 Paris peace accord that ended U.S. participation in the war. More than 2,200 Americans

are listed as missing in Vietnam.

Pressure for lifting the embargo bas come from businesses, which want to invest in and sell to the fast-growing Vietnamese economy, as well from many who believe that Vietnam has done all it can to cooperate in the search for missing U.S. service personnel.

In a larger sense, the debate in the adminis-tration and in the Congress was about whether

the war was finally over or not.

Senator Kerry argued that more than half of Vietnam's 70 million people were under the age of 24 and had nothing to do with the war. Maintaining a U.S. trade embargo while Ja-

pan. France and other economic competitors are doing business there "is an embargo against ourselves," Mr. Kerry was quoted by The Washington Post as saving.

Critics Let Fly At Hosokawa Over Tax Plan

By James Sterngold New York Times Service

TOKYO - Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa faced the harshest personal attacks of his tenure on Thursday, and his government was threatened with a split as even some close allies criticized his proposal for a \$55 billion cut in income taxes and an even larger increase in sales taxes after three years.

The normally superbly controlled and highly visible prime minister stumbled through a news conference at 1 A.M. when he announced the proposals, which are intended to revive the recession-bound economy and rebalance the tax system. Mr. Hosokawa then all but disappeared on Thursday as business leaders and politicians, including some members of his own party, took turns lambasting the plan and Mr. Hosokawa's leadership.

As representatives of the parties in his governing coalition met throughout the day to resolve the crisis through compromise, the only thing they agreed on was that the plan would have to be altered, particularly the proposed rise in the sales tax. If not, they warned, a number of cabinet members would resign, the budget would not be passed, and the government would risk collapsing.

"Everyone makes mistakes, but then we have to admit it and correct them," said Masayoshi Taketmura, the chief cabinet secretary and head of the New Harbinger Party, one of Mr. Hosokawa's staunchest supporters.

In addition, some economists warned that even with the size of the stimulus measures, the

Britain's Not-So-Special Relationship

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — The dispute over the American visa for Gerry Adams, the Irish republican leader, has touched a deep wellspring of anxiety here — the fear that the United States no longer cares about Britain. British governments are accustomed to new American administrations coming into office infatuated with the political throw-weight of

the Germans or casting a covetous eye at commercial possibilities in Asia. It happened with Ronald Reagan and it happened even more with George Bush, according to Lady Thatcher's memoirs.

But sooner or later, the thinking goes, the Yanks will get in a tight spot with some dictator somewhere, a Gadhari or a Saddam Hussen.

and when they need the moral and military backing for a little police action, they will find out who their real friends are.

Then they will come home again. That trans-Atlantic phone link that tied Winston Churchill to Franklin Roosevelt will start humming again, and the "special relationship," as Churchill called it, will be alive and

Except this time, with the Clinton Administration, it is not turning

Things have even reached the point where Prime Minister John Major has prouble getting President Bill Clinton on the line. When he called to congratulate him on the passage of NAFTA in November, a senior government official admitted sheepishly at the time, he could not rouse him. (Mr. Clinton called back a few days later.)

Now the two men, who would seem to have a lot in common - they

NEWS ANALYSIS

are roughly of the same generation, both "self-made" and of modest origins — rarely talk at all. Perhaps once a month, ventured a British official, who pointed out that they had just seen each other, along with the other heads of state, at the NATO summit meeting in January.

On Tuesday, Mr. Major summoned the American ambassador, Raymond Scitz, to 10 Downing Street to express his displeasure at the visa for Mr. Adams — a diplomatic démarche virtually unknown in rarely talk at all. Perhaps once a month, ventured a British

Though there has been a flurry of communications through the embassies and through the foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, who See ULSTER, Page 4

And a New Factor in Bosnian Equation

By David B. Ottaway Washington Past Service

VIENNA — The confirmed engagement of the regular Croatian Army in the Bosman conflict has placed the United States and Europe before yet another Balkan policy dilemma that threatens to deepen the

before yet another Balkan policy dilemma that threatens to deepen the trans-Atlantic and intra-European rift-over Bosnia.

The question now is whether to impose senctions on Croatia and risk possible Croatian retailation against the UN peacekeeping force that has its headquarters in Zagreb or even more likely against the more than 20,000 Bosnian Muslim refugees there.

Both the United States and the 12-nation European Union have been againzing for months about whether Croatia's treatment should be equivalent to that of Serbia, which was severely punished for its military engagement in Bosnia at the start of the conflict in 1992.

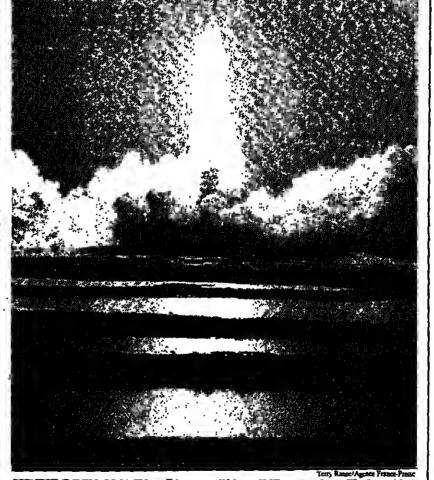
UN officials have verified the presence of at least 3,000 troops from six brigades of the regular Croatian Army inside Bosnia in what appears to be part of a general buildup of Croatian, Serbian and Muslim forces to be part of a general buildup of Croatian, Serbian and Muslim forces in preparation for a new round of fighting.

The Cinton administration has taken the lead recently in warning Croatia that sanctions might be imposed if it remained directly engaged militarily in Bosnia. The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, told the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, during her visit to Zagreb on Jan. 5 to 7 that his army's presence inside Bosnia was of "major concern" to the Clinton administration.
It "might in Iact lead to sanctions," she said.
A State Department spokesman, Michael McCurry, referred Monday

NEWS ANALYSIS

to Mrs. Albright's comments, describing them as a "fairly stern warning" to Mr. Tudiman about possible economic sanctions being imposed

But European governments are badly divided over the usefulness of more sanctions to help achieve peace at this late date in the Bosnian imbroglio. There are increasing signs that the European Union, particu-See BOSNIA, Page 4



SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY — Discovery lifting off Thursday from Florida with a cosmonaut in the crew as an era of U.S.-Russia space cooperation began. Page 3.

Kiosk

Bridge

Japanese Launch Their Own Rocket op, frees Japan from U.S. veto power over

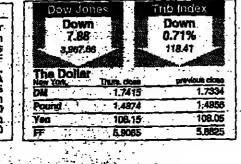
TANEGASHIMA, Japan (AP) - The first powerful rocket developed completely in Japan lifted into space Friday, carrying Japanese hopes of leadership in commercial

satellite launching.
The rocket, called the H-II, which took

270 billion yen (about \$2.4 billion) to devel-Book Review

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Antilles 11.20 FF Merocco 12 Dh
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Gobon 960 CFA Spain 200 PTAS
Greece 300 Dr. Tunista 1.000 Din
Nory Coast 1.120 CFA Turkey T.L. 12.000
Jordan 1.10 U.A.E 8.50 Dirh
Lebanon USS 1.50 U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10



launchings of third-nation satellites, a hcensing condition for American technology

The H-II rocket is one of the most ad-

vanced in the world, making it more expen-

sive than launchers from other nations.

used in previous rockets.

Human-Rights Report's New, Grim Focus

U.S. Cites Discrimination and Abuse of Women Worldwide In Congo, adultery is illegal for women, but team reported progress in a handful of coun-

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service.

WASHINGTON - For the first time, the State Department has focused on the treatment of women in its annual human-rights report, and its findings are grim: forced sterilizations and abortions in China; Burmese and That girls coerced into prostitution; maids beaten in Saudi Arabia, and girls ritually motilated in the Sudan and Somalia

In painstaking detail, the report on 193 countries issued this week paints a dreary picture of day-to-day discrimination and abuse.

In Zaire, girls spend one-third as much time in school as boys and do most of the heavy farm

Colombian women typically earn 30 to 40 percent less than men.

not for men. Indonesian women are loath to go out alone

at night because they are widely seen as fair game for sexual attack. "We wanted to highlight the situation that many women face around the world," said

Timothy E. Wirth, the State Department's counselor who oversees human-rights policy. There is a problem of rampant discrimination against women, and physical abuse is just the most obvious example.

The report took a broad view of women and human rights, looking not just at abuses by governments, but also at the indignities and discrimination that governments often have lit-

But the State Department's human-rights

take more seriously in the years to come," said

In Turkey, the government has opened shelters for battered women, and Turkish women

are working in increasing numbers in profes-

sions, business and government, including the

In Mexico, women now hold some of the

senior positions in the Congress, and the gov-

erament is sponsoring widespread education

"It's an important breakthrough for the ad-

nistration to tell governments around the

world that this is something we are at least

starting to give lip service to and hopefully will

programs on women's rights.

Patricia Ireland, president of the National Or-See WOMEN, Page 4

See JAPAN, Page 4

Another Minister From East Quits

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BONN - Rainer Ortleb, one of only two remaining cabinet minis-ters from East Germany in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition government, resigned Thursday, citing health problems.
Mr. Ortleb, 49, a member of the

small Free Democratic Party, who was minister of education, had been ill with circulatory and respiratory ailments since late last year. He was the 10th minister in the

past 12 months to resign. Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic alliance is running far behind the Social Democratic opposition in public opinion polls, a bad sign for the government coalition in a year that will see 19 state, local and national elections culminating with a parliamentary election on Oct.

With unemployment expected to rise this year to beyond 10 percent, 4 million people, and public sector debt now at a record of more than \$815 billion, the Christian Democrats have lost some of the reputation for conservative government that has kept the coalition in power

The Social Democrats have been moving from the left back to the center under a new leader. Rudoli Scharping, 46, premier of Rhine-land-Palatinate. Polls predict that if the national election were held tomorrow, they would win 38 per-cent of the vote, compared with 29 to 33 percent for the Christian

The Christian Democrats won 43.8 percent of the vote in the last election in December 1990, just after the unification of the country, for which Mr. Kohl was able to

claim most of the credit. Nearly half those polled in a recent television survey said they expected the Social Democrats to win, while only 17 percent thought the Christian Democrats would,

Compiled by Our Staff From Disposches PARIS - More than a thousand

fish market in suburban Paris on

fishermen ransacked the wholesale Brittany.

ermen from Brittany, center of a tors, widening five-day fishing strike, Th

of Paris, Defore gawi

descended on the market at Run-

Thursday, injuring 18 police officers and destroying about 60 tons of fish in a campaign to force the government to protect them from unions said most of the money

mexpensive imports. would go to big business rather than struggling individual opera-

Other incidents were reported on a demand, and eventually win, con-

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The last parts of the Berlin Wall being removed Thursday. New buildings will then be constructed.

Downward Trend for Asylum Seekers

Fishermen Rampage Near Paris in Import Protest

The fishermen staged similar

protests a year ago. They re-launched their efforts this week,

idling 20,000 boats in a national

strike, battling the police in the port of Lorient in southern Britta-

ny, attacking trucks carrying im-ported fish and blockading the

oorthwestern Brittany port of Ros-

ing sticks and firing flares, burst through a police line, smashed

crates of fish and overturned sever-

officers injured during the hour-long clash was seriously hurt, offi-cials said.

One fisherman suffered a frac-

in the eye, a spokesman for the

Officials said two demonstrators

were detained. About 60 tons of

against falling prices and cheap im-ports from Africa, Eastern Europe

and Scandinavia.

tured skull and another was injured

al police cars. None of the 18 police

world trade accord.

BONN — The number of foreigners seeking refuge in Germany continued to drop last month, six months after Bonn imposed tough limits on

political asylum, the Interior Ministry said on Thursday. The ministry said the number of refugees, most of them from Eastern Europe, were less than

13,200 last month. That was down from more than 14,000 in December and a 64 percent drop from 36,300 in January of last year.

northern port of Boulogne and in

The Rungis clash came hours af-

The elashes mirrored violent

protests by French farmers who

Bonn limited what had been Europe's most liberal asylum law after a rising tide of refugees came under attack by neo-Nazi and racist gangs after German unity in 1990.

The law made it much harder to apply for asylum and gave authorities more powers to order speedy deportations,

The limits reduced the number of asylum seekers last year by more than 25 percent, down to 323,000 — the first annual reduction in years.

cessions on subsidies in the recent- who sought to stop him. "Our jobs we know that only 80 millions were ly completed oegotiations on a are at stake."

"What's happening in Brittany is their problem," a market employee

replied. "We've got our own prob-lems. Nobody is earning gold today

- I've got no fish for my customers

demonstrate in Rennes on Friday

when Prime Minister Edouard Bal-

Agriculture and Fisheries Minis-

ter Jean Puech, architect of the new

ladur visits the Brittany city.

importance."

Demoostrators later briefly

blocked the A1 highway at a tolk alcohol as he likes into Britain from plaza near Senlis, north of Paris. the Continent so long as it is for his

They stopped a truck carrying ino-ported fish and dumped its load on more people are trying to cash in by

the roadway. illegally bringing alcohol by the The lishermen said they would vanload into Britain and selling it.

Ukraine Deputies Agree to Remove START Conditions

ation treaty, he said.

and head of a commission that ex-

amined START-1 for more than a

Ukraine to emerge from isolation.

around the world cannot under

stand why Ukraine does not join."

Russia Cabinet

Bars Reporters

For First Time

The Associated Press MOSCOW -- Russian jour

nalists were barred from a cab-inet meeting Thursday for the first time since the 1991 Soviet

The ban appears to reflect

the cabinet's new, more Soviet style. Prime Minister Viktor S. Chemomyrdin recently reor-ganized the cabinet, shutting

out reformers and giving key posts to former Communist

The state press agency Itar-Tass reported with thinly veiled indignation that its re-

porters were barred from the session at the Russian White

House, the former parliament

building. The agency said it was told that only a reporter

from the cabinet's own news-paper would be allowed to at-tend such meetings from now

"As is known, the general director of that newspaper is

Pavel Gurin, former press sec-retary and adviser to Cherno-myrdin," the independent In-

terfax agency said. It was also

Both agencies noted that it was the first time the Russian press had been barred from

cabinet meetings since the failed hard-line putsch in Au-gust 1991. Cabinet meetings

are typically attended by 30 to 50 ministers and other senior

officials. In the past, Russian

-but not foreign -reporters.

were allowed to attend at least

"If Serbs understood that as a

warning and it caused the check-

command in Bosnia last week

pledging "a more robust approach" to protecting UN operations, especially deliveries of humanitarian

General Rose took over the UN

part of each meeting.

"I cannot understand and people

We would lose our right to

KIEV - The Ukrainian parliament moved closer to nuclear disarmament Thursday by removing conditions on ratification of the START-1 agreement, but it postponed the main step of adhering to he Nuclear Nonproliferation

Deputies implicitly approved an agreement signed in Moscow last month by the presidents of Ukraine, Russia and the United States offering Kiev \$1 billion in compensation and security guarantees for giving up its weapons.

But the failure to join the 1968 treaty as a nonnuclear state was certain to displease the United States and other Western countries anxious at what they see as recalcitrance in honoring pledges to go

President Leonid M. Kravchuk's foreign policy spokesman, Anton Buteiko, told the Interfax-Ukraine news agency that the outcome was "an important step which will speed the beginning of real disar-

"But the president's proposal was not fully accepted," he added. "We are not entirely satisfied."

Mr. Kravchuk had urged parlia-ment to drop 13 conditions at-tached to the START-1 agreement in November and join the treaty, saying Ukraine otherwise faced isolation and rain.

Deputies approved by a wide margin two points of a resolution acknowledging that the Moscow accord satisfied the conditions and anthorizing the government to pro-START-1.

It also accepted the Lisbon pro-tocol appended to START-1 saying Ukraine had to join the nonproliferation pact as soon as possible. But a clause on Ukraine joining it did not receive enough votes to be included in the resolution.

The most important thing is that the government has been given the right to implement START-1 without conditions," said Valentyn Lemish, head of parliament's de-

Meanwhile, British customs au-

thorities in southern England on

Thursday destroyed more than 10,000 bottles of wine and beer

Under rules dating from Jan. 1,

illegally imported from France.

1993, anyone can import as much alcohol as he likes into Britain from

WORLD BRIEFS

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Senate Panel Unanimously for Perry

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Armed Services Committee voted Thursday, 18 to 0, to recommend confirmation by the full Senate of

William J. Perry as defense secretary.

The committee chairman, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, called Mr.
Perry "a highly qualified individual capable of serving with distinction as secretary of defense." He said Mr. Perry had consistently demonstrated which searched of interceiv."

"high standards of integrity."

Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the ranking Republican on the panel, said Mr. Perry had "a fine record" both in civilian life and as for Ukraine to join the nonprolifer-Other deputies urged caution

during the debate, suggesting it would hart Ukraine's interests. Black Muslim Fires Anti-Semitic Aide "We cannot join," said Yuri Kostenko, environment minister

WASHINGTON (AP) — Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, said Thursday that he was dismissing a top side for making anti-Semitic remarks, calling the comments "repugnant" and "mean-spirited." Mr. Farrakhan dissociated himself from the words of his national spokesman, Khalid Abdul Muhammad, who had referred to Jews in a speech in November as "bloodsuckers."

claim the weapons as our proper-ty," he said. "Russia can say it is its own property, and we would lose all our claim to compensation."

Mr. Kravchuk said signature of the Moscow accord had allowed

"In that instance, he was not representing us," Mr. Farrakhan said.
"He was representing himself. Mr. Farrakhan said he found the speech
"repugnant, mean-spirited" and "against the spirit of latam." But he
added, "While I stand by the truths that he spoke, I must condemn in the
strongest terms the manner in which those truths were represented."

Mr. Farrakhan left open the possibility that Mr. Muhamanad could be
reinstated and said he remained a member of the Nation of Islam. The
outspoken Muslim leader said he remained convinced that the AntiDefamation League of B'nai B'rith was prejudiced against blacks and was
trying to destroy him and the Nation of Islam. "Our future as an independent sovereign state depends not on nu-clear weapons but on economic

Palestinian Fighter Killed in Gaza

GAZA CITY, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip (AP)—Israeli troops killed a fugitive Palestinian fighter on Thursday during a shoot-out in a refugee

Reports said the Palestinian, Salim Mawafi, 24, was killed in a gunfight Reports said the Palestinian, Sahmi Mitwati, 24, was killed in a gunfight in the Shaburah refugee district in the southern Gaza Strip. Israel's national news agency, Itim, said soldiers disguised as Arabs had been operating in the camp, trying to capture armed fugitives. Mr. Mitwafi headed a breakaway faction of the Fatah Hawks, according to El Fatah, the Palestine Liberation Organization faction that is led by the PLO chairman. Yasser Arafat. The Fatah Hawks are the military wing of

Fatah in the Gaza Shrip.

PLO leaders criticized Israel for pressing the hunt for fugitives at a time of peacemaking and said the killing could raise tensions and complicate talks on putting into effect limited Palestinian autonomy in the occupied

Blast Rips German Center in Athens

ATHENS (AP) — A time bomb exploded at a German cultural center early Thursday, damaging the building but causing no mjuries.

The police said an extreme leftist group, Revolutionary Popular Struggle, took responsibility for the bombing in a telephone call to an Athens newspaper.

The group has called on the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to release what it called "political prisoners," apparently a reference to people imprisoned by the previous conservative government for allegedly carrying out terrorist acts. The group has carried out dozens of bombings against both local and foreign targets here since the mid-1970s, and has opposed to Greece's membership in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

2 Charges Dropped in Charles Assault

SYDNEY (AP) — The two most serious charges will be dropped against David Kang, the student accused of firing blanks from a starter's pistol at Prince Charles, prosecutors said Thursday.

Charges of attacking and threatening the prince, filed under a law to protect visiting foreign leaders and officials, will be dropped because Charles is not covered by the law, the prosecutors said. Mr. Kang, 23, is accused of firing the pistol at the prince during an outdoor ceremony Jan. 26 in Sydney. Charles was undust.

Mr. Kang still faces four charges: assault, breach of the peace, firearm possession and using a firearm. These carry penalties ranging from two to seven years in prison. At a bail hearing Thursday, police officials testified

seven years in prison. At a bail hearing Thursday, police officials testified that Mr. Kang, who is being held in the psychiatric ward of a Sydney prison hospital, had a long history of mental illness.

China's Party Chief Finds Some Fault

BEDING (Reuters) - The Communist Party chief, Jiang Zemin, used a televised appearance on Thursday to mock China's armies of rural party officials, suggesting that fewer than one-third of them were competent. Mr. Jiang, who is also president, was shown on state television visiting id bantering with farmers at Shanxi province. In the crowded living room of Wang Yunkang, willage

party secretary in Qiaoli, Mr. Jiang voiced his masperation.
"You've linked party policy and rules with your work and full the party's call into practice," he praised Mr. Wang. "It all the party branches in rural areas were like yours, everything would be fine. If one-third of rural officials nationwide were like you it would be great."

Court Rejects Libya Claim on Chad

THE HAGUE (Renters) — The International Court of Justice on Thursday overwhelmingly rejected Libya's claim to a huge swathe of Chadian territory.

Ruling on a 20-year border dispute that has twice crupted into war.

between the two African countries, the United Nations court threw out Libya's claim to some 500,000 square kilometers (200,000 square miles)

of desert thought to contain oil and uranium.

The court ruled, 16 to 1, that the border between the two countries had been fixed by a 1955 treaty between Libya and France, the former colonial power in Chad. The judgment leaves the border as it is shown in

Aggressive UN Troops aid package, appealed for calm. "Violence is no answer," Mr. Puech said. "The government has **Open Serb Roadblocks** taken measures of an exceptional But the fishermen say the aid is fish was destroyed in the protest against falling prices and cheap im"It's a mirage," said Yvon La-The shuttle was running smooth-

(Reiders, AP, AFP)

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovi-ta — Bosnian Serbs who had "It was no secret that we were sarajevo, bosma-rivate and stopped some UN troops from their regional head-

traveling to their regional head-quarters opened the road Thursday after the new UN commander threatened to use force to clear the point to be opened, we're happy."

Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, a former commander of Britain's elite SAS commandos, has pledged to get tough with anybody harassing UN peacekeepers or aid CODVOYS.

He was about to send a platoon of British Warrior armored vehicles to a Serbian checkpoint that had blocked some UN traffic for two days when the Bosnian Serbs re-opened it, said a UN spokesman, Major José Labandeira.

The platoon's orders were "to press for the right of freedom of movement by negotiation initially, and by force if necessary." Major Labandeira said.

rajevo and the UN Bosnia Command at Kiseljak west of the city. Some vehicles had been allowed to pass, including one in which General Rose rode to Kiseljak on

The checkpoint is on a route used by UN vehicles shuttling between the UN headquarters in Sa-

"If they shoot at us, we'll shoot back, and I have no hesitation about that whatsoever," General Rose said Wednesday. Problems persisted elsewhere in Bosnia. Kris Janowksi, a UN relief official, said Serbs had stopped an aid convoy from reaching the be-sieged Muslim enclave of Maglaj in

northern Bosnia, contending it lacked proper authorization. Civilians blocked another convoy at Opara, a Muslim village in central Bosnia, and tried to take food from it until a UN soldier

dispersed them by firing in the air, officials said. Major Labandeira said 22 artil-lery shells landed inside the perin-eter of the airfield at Tuzla, an

enclave of the Muslim-led government northeast of Sarajevo, but there was no serious damage. The UN wants to use the airfield to bring in humanitarian aid.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Foreign Victim Identified in Thailand

BANGKOK (AP) -A second Japanese man has been identified as a victim of a gang of policemen who robbed and killed foreigners, a police

source said Thursday.

Based on information from suspects in the case, the police identified, the victim as Haruo Hayashi, 38. The source said the police had matched the identification to a body they discovered last July 20 in Prachinburi, 95 kilometers (59 miles) east of Bangkok.

Last week, the police announced the arrests of seven policemen they charged had killed 13 Asian foreigners. Two of the victims were identified as Taiwanese, three were from Hong Kong and four apparently from China. The identities of the others were uncertain, and police thought as many as 30 people might have been murdered.

Gales, torrential rain and bilizzards swept Britain on Thursday, halting ferry crossings, causing damage to buildings and prompting flood alerts. Ten rivers in Devon were on flood alert. Ferry crossings between the Isle of Wight and the English mainland were disrupted. Sailings between Northern Ireland and Scotland were halted. Winds of up to 75 miles an hour (120 kilometers an hour) were reported in Wales and Northern Ireland. There were long delays at Belfast airports.

(Reuters)

Rome shops can open Sundays, Mayor Francesco Rutelli announced.

Many categories of stores also must close Monday mornings, and food
stores close Thursday afternoons, except in summer, when they close on Saturday afternoons.

Britain Will Not Prosecute In Several War Crimes Cases

orts from Africa, Eastern Europe guadec of the grass-roots Survival Committee movement. "Last year "We've got mouths to feed," a herman told market and the government announced a 270

fisherman told market workers million franc package, and today

Reuters that of Anthony Gecas, 78. Law-EDINBURGH — A Lithua- yers said earlier that 17 suspects, mass murderer by a judge is to escape prosecution after officials said Thursday that no alleged war criminals now living in Scotland

would be tried. Prosecutors said there was insuf-

ficient evidence to go to trial under Britain's War Crimes Act in any of several cases being investigated.

Most prominent among them is

Kavry's Bar 🤊 Just tell the taxi driver, "Sank roo doe noo" :

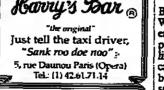
nocent Soviet citizens, including Scottish Television.

Lord Merlyn-Rees, chairman of Britain's All-Party Parliamentary War Crimes Group, said a more encouraging result had been expected. We note the allegation of links with British intelligence and can only hope that this has not

Wednesday, but Serbian militia-men had stopped heavy, tracked vehicles that usually make the run. been a factor in the decision," he said.

nian-born Briton described as a most of them from Ukraine or the Baltic states. lived in Scotland. "Gecas participated in many op-erations involving the killing of in-

Jews in particular, and in so doing committed war crimes against So-viet citizens who included old men, women and children," Lord Milligan of the Scottish High Court ruled in 1992 in a defamation suit Mr. Gecas had brought against





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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1994

Study Cites

High Cost

Of Drugs

In the U.S.

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

selling prescription drugs typi-

cally cost much more in the United States than in Britain,

bealth program, the General

WASHINGTON - Top-

THE AMERICAS / THE ALTERNATE PLAN

Clinton Lobbies, but Business Group Backs a Rival Health Bill

By Dana Priest and Ann Devroy

- Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Business Roundtable, representing 200 of the nation's largest companies. has voted to support the health-care bill sponsored by Representative James Cooper, Democrat of Tennessee, despite a week of intense lobbying by President Bill Clinton, his wife and top cabinet officials to persuade the group to hold off.

The Roundtable's policy committee ignored White House entreaties and voted to make the Cooper plan the "starting point" in its negotiations with Congress. "It is built around market mechanisms, as opposed to regulation," said John Ong, chief executive officer of B. F. Goodrich Co. Mr. Ong said the group believed that the Clinton administration's plan has the potential to create additional unfunded; off-budget entitle

"It also seeks to control costs through govern-ment regulation of the health-care industry and price controls," he said.

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The vote, which Mr. Ong described only as "a significant majority," adds to the momentum Mr. Cooper has built for his alternative plan in recent weeks. This week, the National Governors' Association endorsed elements of health reform that are strikingly similar to Mr. Cooper's, although they

did not embrace his plan by name.

"The good news keeps happening." Mr. Cooper said Wednesday night after the Roundtable vote. George Stephanopoulos, the White House so-nior adviser, expressed disappointment in the vote. "It was a vote, unfortunately, led and influ-

enced by the insurance interests and others who

are wedded to the status quo," he said. But an administration health-care spokesman, Jeff Eller, said, "The president is a lot more con-cerned about where this ends up than where it

On Thursday, the American Chamber of Com-merce announced its opposition in the health plan, which it said proposed an unreasonably heavy "burden of high employer premium contributions, rich benefits and counterproductive regulation,"

The Associated Press reported from Washington. cial, told the House Ways and Means Committee.]

The White House - which added a last-minute, multibillion-dollar sweetener in the Clinton health-care bill for auto manufacturers and steelmakers by having the government pay for coverage for its early retirees — was desperate to stave off an endorsement of the Cooper bill, officials

Administration leaders feared that "if you lose big business now, it becomes acceptable for other groups with problems to bolt," said one adviser. "If the dam breaks toward Cooper, the White House could drown in people with doubts, and that would create a bad political dynamic of its

The House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on health and the environment, meanwhile, held its first hearing on the Cooper bill, offering a free-for-all preview of the coming congressional

The Associated Press reported from Washington.

["We believe that it cannot even be used as a starting point," Robert Patricelli, a chamber offimerce Committee chairman, John D. Dingell of Michigan, and the subcommittee chairman, Henry A. Waxman of California. The Republicans at the hearing were generally landatory.

"I don't agree with 100 percent of it," said Representative J. Alex McMillan, Republican of North Carolina, but it is "extraordinarily con-

Congressional aides said the Cooper bill appeared to have more support than Mr. Clinton's among committee members. The vote in the committee is viewed as politically symbolic because the committee is scheduled to be the first of five major congressional panels to mark up health-care legislation.

The Business Roundtable is made up of 200 chief executives from a cross section of the nation's Fortune 500 companies. Its support of any bill is remarkable given the divergent and sometimes diametrically opposed interests of its mem-

At least 10 companies voted against the move, including General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp., American Airlines Inc., Bethlehem Steel Corp. and Southern California Edison Co. These firms have been belping the White House lobby the Roundtable.

The Clinton and Cooper plans share many features, including insurance reform provisions and the use of purchasing cooperatives to belp firms pool their market clout to get lower-priced insurance. Both bills combine government regulation and incentives to increase competition in the market to curb health costs and make insurance more

But Mr. Cooper's bill rejects Mr. Clinton's reliance on employers to finance coverage for workers and government-imposed limits on insurance premiums to hold down costs. Instead, the Cooper plan focuses on bringing down health costs so that more people can afford to buy insurance. It uses a change in the tax code — limiting the value of health benefits that are tax-deductible — to make consumers more price sensitive.

where drug company profits are limited under a national

Accounting Office says. Drug company executives challenged many of the findings, but members of Congress cited the report as evidence that the government should impose some restraints on drug prices, as President Bill Clinton bas proposed.

مكذامن الأحل

The General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, said factory prices for 77 frequently dispensed drugs were 60 percent higher in the United States than in Britain in 1992. For 47 of these drugs, it said in its report Wednesday, U.S. prices were more than twice as high as those in Britain.

Auditors and economists from the accounting agency said the price differentials were smaller for new drugs than for older products. In bringing new drugs to market in recent years, manufacturers say they have tried to set similar prices in all the industrialized countries.

Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, chairman of the Energy and Commerce subcommittee on bealth, said Britain's experience showed it was possible to have lower drug prices and a "thriving research-based pharmaceutical industry." Mr.

Waxman requested the study. Drugs in the study were chosen from a list of the 200 products most frequently dispensed in 1991. The auditors focused on 77 products available in the same form and strength in Britain and the

POLIFICAL NOTES

in Poli, Discontent With Media

WASHINGTON - A growing number of Americans say coverage by news organizations of politicians' personal and ethical behavior has become excessive and is discouraging qualified peo-ple from entering public life, according to a survey by the Times Mirror Center for People and the

At the same time, a plurality of Americans—43 percent — think the media are more powerful than political leaders or other groups in setting the national agenda. Twenty-two percent cited politi-cal leaders in Washington as more powerful, 11 percent business leaders, 10 percent Hollywood figures and 7 percent religious leaders.

The survey found that 59 percent of Americans

thought the coverage of politicians personal and ethical behavior was excessive — a slight increase from from 52 percent who expressed that opinion

in a similar poll in 1989.

Although 66 percent of the public still views the press as an important public watchdog, considerably fewer than five years ago think it helps weed out unfit politicians. Now only 45 percent think that way, compared to 60 percent in 1989. By a two-to-one margin, 64 percent to 31 percent, Americans think news media coverage is discour-

aging qualified people from entering public life.

The survey interviewed 1,207 adults from Jan.

27 to Jan. 30, and has a margin of error of plus or

Airport Money Lands Elsewhere

WASHINGTON - Thirteen cities have illegally diverted \$252 million in airport revenue since 1982, according to the chairman of a congressional committee that oversees federal funds for trans-

The chairman, Representative Bob Carr, Democrat of Michigan, said a six-month study of 33 leading airports found that 13 had used airport

income to finance various local programs.

The law requires that airport revenue from all sources, including federal grants and rent from concessions, go only toward airport improvements such as more runways and safety equipment. The federal government has spent \$14.5 billion on

airport improvement grants since 1982.

The report found that in many cases the diversions equaled the amount of federal financing and were most likely to occur at airports owned by cities where the airport manager reported directly

to a mayor or city manager.

Since 1990, for example, Chicago, which owns and operates O'Hare International Airport, diverted \$2.9 million in airport revenue for a warming station for homeless people at the airport, the report said. In 1990, when Philadelphia was finan-cially strapped, the city, which owns and operates Philadelphia International Airport, diverted \$98 million to the city's general fund, according to the report: Other offenders included San Diego, Baltimore, Detroit and Milwaukee, while (NYT)

More Ethical Questions on Mrs. Clinton

cal ally and ultimately settled the case for \$200,000, the Chicago Tribune reported Thurs-

reported. But the Tribune story, based on court re-cords, was the first that Mrs. Clinton had repre-sented the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. in

a suit accusing Mr. Lasater of fraud in the failure of a savings and loan.

Thomas Scorza, who teaches legal ethics at the University of Chicago, said Mrs. Chinton's position raises questions about her professional

"A lawyer is required to represent the interest of his client zealously," he said, "There is a substantial question about whether an attorney was representing a client zealously if the opponent of the client is someone with whom the attorney had a political, financial and personal

learn whether the Rose Law Firm, the Little Rock, Arkansas, firm for which Mrs. Clinton worked, notified it of any potential conflict of

Arms Critic

Says He Lost

Defense Post

By Tim Weiner

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — in an un-

usually blunt public statement re-

vealing internal conflict at the Pen-tagon, an air force colonel has told

Guaranty Savings and Loan in Arkansas.

The firm, including Mrs. Clinton, had done legal work for the S&L before its failure.

There is a substantial question about whether an attorney was representing a client zealously if the opponent of the client is someone with whom the attorney had a political, financial and personal relationship.

In the Lasater case, the settlement was

reached in 1987. Whether he got off cheaply at the expense of

First American Savings and Loan in the Chicago suburb of Oak Brook, to trade Treasury

First American eventually sued Mr. Lasater's bond firm, accusing it of fraud.

First American was seized by federal regulators in 1986, before the lawsuit went to court, and its head, the former governor if Illinois, Dan Walker, was himself convicted of fraud. About the same time, Mr. Lasater was convicted of cocaine trafficking and was impris-

Regulators decided to pursue First American's lawsuit. The agency hired the Rose Law Firm to handle its cases in Arkansas.

Most of the law firm's S&L legal work was handled by Mr. Hubbell. But the firm assigned the Mr. Lasater case to Mrs. Clinton and Vincent Foster, the White House lawyer who committed suicide in July, the Tribune reported.

Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Foster negotiated the settlement, the report said.

Mr. Clinton's ties to Mr. Lasater were personal and pobucal.
In the summer of 1985, Mr. Clinton success-

fully lobbied the Arkansas Legislature to approve a contract for Mr. Lasater to sell \$30.2 million in bonds for the state police radio system. The contract earned the firm \$750,000. In the early 1980s, he helped Mr. Clinton's

half brother, Roger Clinton, pay off drug debts. He also encouraged his workers to contribute to Mr. Clinton's gubernatorial campaigns.

Her Role as Lawyer in Case Involving a Friend Is the Issue Mr. Lasater is a convicted drug dealer who In the other case, the firm's senior partner, Webster Hubbell, now the No. 3 official at the ran a bond trading firm. He signed deals with several thrifts, including CHICAGO — Hillary Rodham Clinton represented federal thrift regulators in a \$3.3 million lawsuit against a Clinton friend and politi-Justice Department, was paid by the government in 1989 to settle lingation against a firm accused of negligence in the failure of Madison

President Bill Clinton's personal and political links to Dan Lasater have been widely

relationship."
A spokesman for the U.S. agency, David Barr, told the Tribune that its attorneys are trying to find records on the case in orde

It is the second time conflict of interest questions have been raised regarding the Rose firm's work for federal regulators,

Agency officials have also started an investigation of this case.

taxpayers depends on his assets then and the strength of evidence against him.

projects, everything will be going as country and Russia straightens out,

on to Mars."

Mr. Krikalev, a Mir veteran, alspace rival expect Discovery's voyage to lead to more joint missions and, by 2001. a shared expect to the shuttle flight's command.

planned with Russia's current sta-

CAPE CANAVERAL. Florida than expected. than expected. we're going to have an 800,000-days later. Piccorrupt lifted off at dawn. "It is remarkable that this launch we're going to have an 800,000-days later.

and, by 2001, a shared space sta-tion. Up to 10 sbuttle dockings are had logged a combined total of 52

Muliay Hill Nev lar results eventually could be ob-

shuttle's cargo bay. It contains 12 NASA-sponsored experiments but

This is the 18th flight for Discov-

GETTING AMERICA BACKTOWORK The state of the s

Mr. Clinton at the conference in Washington where he discussed overhauling jobs programs.

Major Surgery for Jobs Programs

WASHINGTON — Calling for a major restructuring of the nation's unemployment and welfare systems, President Bill Clinton said he would ask systems, resident but cannon sant me would ask.
Congress to consolidate scores of benefit programs and create "one-stop shopping" centers where un-employed workers could pick up assistance checks; get job training and receive placement advice and guidance.

Courting an audience of about 300 job training specialists and graduates of some of the nation's most innovative jobs programs, the president smiled and joked with several panelists as they

Away From Politics

o A Texas grand jury declined to indict a homeowner who shot and killed a Scottish businessman whom he mistook for a burglar. The businessman, Andrew De Vries, was killed Jan. 7 around 4 A.M. in a West Houston neighborhood, apparently as he was searching for a telephone. The district attorney referred the case to the grand into mishage.

was scarcining for a suspinguit. The manner anto-ney referred the case to the grand jury without recommending charges. Texas law gives homeown-ess generous latitude in the use of deadly force to

defend property. Jeffrey Ages, fired through his back door after hearing what he thought was a break-in. Mr. De Vries died instantly.

• The reading rooms of the Library of Congress

will close Sundays, James Billington, the librarian,

shared stories about how they moved from the

unemployment lines back into the work force. He pledged to climinate at least 100 government programs and make cuts in at least 300 more to squeeze the money needed to retrain unemplayed workers and move them toward new jobs in business and industry. He said be would propose these cuts in the budget that will go to Congress on

Quote/Unquote

Barbara Friedman, owner of a Washington bookstone where the president stopped recently and bought five thrillers: "Mr. Clinton truly knows 21

• Reported auto thefts in the nation's biggest cities

dropped for the first time in years as criminals

apparently found easier pickings in smaller communities. In fact, the city with the highest number of reported stolen vehicles per person was Commerce, California, population 12,000, the National Insurance Crime Bureau said Tuesday. The com-

munity just outside Los Angeles had cars stolen at a rate of 5,053 per 100,000 residents in 1992.

e Geologists have found another Los Angeles thrust fault, like the one that caused the recent

Northridge earthquake, running for several miles directly under Hollywood and Beverly Hills in one

of the most densely populated sections of Los Angeles. The scientists cantioned that there was no evidence the fault had ever produced a major temblor since the city was settled and that there

NYT, WP, AP, LAT

products low import tariffs.

In recent months, various Amer-

was no way to know if it ever would.

a congressional committee that he was dismissed from a prominent job for recommending that a \$27

billion military satellite program be scuttled because of "fundamental, insurmountable problems."

Colonel Sanford Mangold told members of the House Government Operations Committee on Wednesday that the Milstar satelbie system, intended to provide worldwide military communications during a nuclear war, had

become "a cancer upon the United States Air Force budget." Colonel Mangold, a 25-year mili-tary veteran, said he was removed in June from his position as the air force officer in charge of spending for space systems in retaliation for opposing Milstar, one of the most

expensive programs in Pentagon history. He said Milstar should be replaced with cheaper satellites.
The first Milstar satellite is scheduled to be launched on Saturday from Cape Canaveral, Florida. The elaborate system was created in great secrecy in the 1980s to help fight a long nuclear war with the Soviet Union. It was built to be a space-based global switchboard, a group of six satellites capable of

relaying military commands after Washington and the Pentagon were destroyed in battle. Now, with the Cold War over and nuclear tensions subsiding, the program is being presented by the Pentagon as a communications system that can be adapted for use in nonnuclear conflicts. Its supporters, like Brigadier General Leonard F. Kwiatkowski, the Pentagon's program director for satellite communications systems, call Milstar's

tary's ability to conduct warfare in the 21st century. But critics inside and outside the Pentagon say a global military communications system can be built for less than \$10 billion, a potential saving of nearly \$18 bil-

capabilities essential to the mili-

The spacecraft roared away at 7:10 A.M., rising into a clear sky with buge clouds of vapor in its wake. It quickly settled into a 218-mile orbit and is expected to remain aloft for eight days on a scientific mission.

Joining the five Americans on board was Sergei Krikalev, who wore a Russian flag patch on the shoulder of his orange flight suit. Just before liftoff, the head of Rus-

sia's space program, Yuri Koptev, wished Mr. Krikalev good luck. It is the first U.S.-Russian manned mission since the Apollo-Soyuz docking in 1975, and the first time that astronauts and cosmo-nauts have been launched in the

same spaceship.

The Russians were treated to a rare, trouble-free launch. National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-tration officials had worried that temperatures might be too low for a safe liftoff, but it was 46 degrees Fahrenbeit (8 centigrade) at





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from March 6 to 27.

announced. He said the institution was short of cash but overloaded with work. China Rejects State Dept. Criticism

The Associated Press BELTING — China on Thursday denounced criticism in the State Department's annual human-rights report as "totally irresponsible" and said they ignored Chinese legal guarantees of democratic rights. A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wn Jianmin, also restated China's

long-standing argument that "the himan-rights issue in essence falls into the sovereignty of a country."

He added that China was "firmly." opposed" to any interference in its nternal affairs.

The U.S. report, issued Tuesday, says China took "some positive steps" last year but still engaged in torture, arbitrary detentions. forced confessions and extrajudi-

Mr. Wu, calling the U.S. report ing status, which grants Chinese utterly unreasonable and totally irresponsible," said that "China's constitution and relevant laws have fully guaranteed the Chinese people of all nationalities of every democratic right."

The State Department report said, Fundamental human rights provided for by the Chinese constitution frequently are ignored in Chinese New Year celebrations practice, and challenges to the next Thursday as a gesture to the Communist Party's political an United States.

But Mr. Wu suggested that the and arbitrarily." and arbitrarily."

ican officials have warned China that it has not made the "significant progress" needed to renew MFN. There have been reports that the government plans to release several political prisoners in advance of the

Chinese government did not oper-The report was issued just four ate that way. The activities of Chimonths before the June deadline na's judicial authorities," he said, for President Bill Clinica to decide are something that the Chinese whether to renew for another year government cannot interfere in, let China's most-favored-nation trad- alone any foreign forces." Herald Eribune LIVING IN THE U.S.? NOW PRINTED IN NEW YORK

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U.S.-Russia Mission Ends a Space Race launching time, a little warmer of drawings and not getting any-million satellite will be retrieved where, by the end of this century with the sbuttle's robot arm two

— Discovery lifted off at dawn
Thursday with the first Russian to
fly on a U.S. space shuttle, opening
a new space age free of Cold War

To be considered that this launce that the launce that this launce that this launce that this launce that the launce that

Scientists believe the film sam-

tained on Earth.

Discovery is also carrying Space-The shuttle flight's commander, hab, a commercial laboratory in the

has no commercial customers. planned with kussia very—the most of any saturdary, the crew is to retoday was the start of a whole
Today was the start of a whole
On Saturday, the crew is to reon Saturday, the crew is to reon Saturday, the crew is to reon Saturday will be used to new cra, said Daniel Goldin, the NASA administrator Daniel Goldin. "Instead of spending another loyears of frustration making a lot in exacuum of space. The \$13.5 and the solid mission said toe program began 13 years ago. The spacecraft is scheduled to return to Cape Canaveral on Friday.

REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE

Union - Discipline - Travail

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

COMMITTEE FOR THE PRIVATIZATION AND RESTRUCTURING OF THE PARASTATAL SECTOR

INVITATION TO TENDER

IDENTIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMMUNICATION STRATEGY IN THE AREA OF PRIVATIZATION

ARTICLE 1 - SUBJECT OF THE INVITATION TO TENDER

The subject of this invitation to tender concerns the identification and implementation of a communication strategy for the privatization programme in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

<u> ARTICLE 2 - FINANCING</u>

Services will be paid from the resources made available to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire by the International Development Association (World Bank) (Crédit N°IVC - 2363). **ARTICLE 3 - BIDDING DOCUMENTS**

Bidding documents are available at the following address: COMITE DE PRIVATISATION ET DE RESTRUCTURATION DU SECTEUR PARA-PUBLIC 6, Boulevard de l'Indénié 01 BP 1141 ABIDIAN - PLATEAU REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE

WEST AFRICA Tel.: (225) 22 22 31/22 22 32

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ARTICLE 4 - SUBMISSION OF BIDDING DOCUMENTS The bidding documents should be submitted on or before March 17th,

1994, 18:00 hours GMT at the address indicated above. ARTICLE 5 - OPENING OF BIDS

Bids will be opened on March 18th, 1994 at 9:00 hours GMT at the Direction des Marches Publics in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

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Egypt's Secular Society Reels And Fundamentalist Cultural Offensive Gains

By Youssef M. Ibrahim New York Times Service

CAIRO - With their guns and explosives, Muslim militants have destroyed Egypt's tourist industry, scared away investors and halted the 20-year march toward democ-

racy and economic liberalization. But the more serious threat, many Egyptians say, is the assault by Muslim theocrats on secularist

While the government has fought with some success to con-tain the violence by militant Muslim groups, who have killed offi-cials, police officers. Christians and occasionally tourists, fundamentalist social and religious groups con-tinue to gain ground in imposing Islam in education, the press, courts and the arts.

The cultural offensive, backed by the implicit threat of terrorism, has become the Islamists' main activity in their quest to reshape

Egypt into an Islamic republic. In December, a fundamentalist member of parliament, Galal Gharib, publicly accused the minis-ter of culture, Farouq Hosni, of publishing "nude pornographic was angry about a Gustav Klimt painting of Adam and Eve. Mr. Gharib, accompanied by a

chorus of enthusiastic supporters in Parliament went on to denounce virtually all foreign art and culture in Egypt, particularly from the West, including an Egyptian adap-tation of a play by Bertolt Brecht, the Culture Ministry's sponsorship of ballet schools, movie festivals, and transladons of foreign literature, and even the works of secular Egyptian writers like Nagnib Mahfouz, the Nobel laureate.
"When someone attacks some

thing like a Klimt painting and ballet," said Mr. Hosni, an artist who has been the culture minister for seven years, "what they are saying is that they want to shut down Egypt, turn the lights off and close our minds to the international heritage of culture.'

But instead of ignoring Mr. Gharib's demand, Mr. Hosni bnckled, agreeing to allow conservative Islamic scholars at Al Azhar, the university in Cairo, to review — and reject — books scheduled for publication by his ministry. Successive governments, anxious to preserve a separation between Islam and the state, had denied the uni-

larly in the south of Egypt, funda-

the veil on girls as young as 6 and

altered schoolbooks to emphasize

trol of education all the way to the

Islamists have also taken over

professional groups, including en-gineering, medical and legal associ-ations. "Islamic medical clinics,"

for example, are springing up. Supported by the Muslim Brother-

bood, a political organization

whose social programs are tolerated by the authorities, the clinics

offer inexpensive but poor medical

care while serving as recruiting cen-

It was the attack in parliament, however, that crystallized the fun-

damentalist thrust, moving a grow-

ing number of intellectuals to coun-

terattack and setting off a debate

between Islamists and secularists

The Islamists argue that secular-ists have long practiced their own brand of intellectual terrorism.

Fahmy Howeidi, one of the main proponents of an Islamic state, has

accused secularists of having ig-nored Egypt's deep Islamic and

Arab roots as they pursued a com-

Ahram Strategic Studies Center, is

one of a group of Egyptian intellec-

tuals who see the attack on secular

culture and thinking as part of a campaign to isolate Egypt from its diversified heritage, which includes Pharaonic, Hellenic, Roman, Arab,

Coptic, Byzantine, French and

Western culture the Islamists talk about anyway?" Mr. Ynsseen

asked. "It is n range of accumulated values and systems evident in our

laws, our constitution, our modern

education, our multiparty system,

our free press, our art, radio, and television. In short, it is the collec-

oon of civilizing accomplishments

that Egypt has acquired over the

"All these groups," Mr. Yasseen

said, "norwithstanding their diver-sity, have only one aim from which

they will not be diverted, namely,

to bring about the collapse of the

present secularist state in Egypt, replacing it with a religious authority based on religious texts and under slogans that only God, not men, will rule."

What is that 'damned atheist

munion with Western culture. El Sayed Yasseen, director of Al

ters for adherents.

that is still under way.

versity such power. In January, Mr. Mahfouz re-sponded with a declaration, signed by scores of Egyptian writers and artists, describing the assault as "cultural terrorism." But his plan to lead a protest march to parliament was aborted by the government, which feared that the protesters would criticize not only the fundamentalists but also govern-ment compromises with the funda-

The Islamists have been accommodated in numerous cases over

In March 1993, a fundamentalist-dominated academic committee at Cairo University denied full professorship to a scholar, Nasr Hamid Abuzeid, whose thesis on Islamic writing in the 8th century was found to include "discussions re-

The ruling made Mr. Abuzeid a target for radicals who had killed a l-known Egyptian writer, Farag Foda, in 1992 after religious figures called him an apostate.

Indicating how high and how far fundamentalists have risen within the state apparatus, those accused of killing Mr. Foda were defended in court by Sheikh Ahmad Ghazali, one of Egypt's most senior theolo-gians. He is an official of Al Azhar

and thus a government employee.

Mr. Ghazali testified in court that Mr. Foda and "secularists" like him are apostates who should be put to death. He added that if "duty," individuals were free

Other religious scholars, some employed by the government, free-ly produce and distribute hundreds of thousands of taped messages calling on Muslims to shun Christians. On one tape, Sheikh Omar Abdelkafi said Muslims should not shake hands with Christians, or wish them well on Christian bolidays, or walk on the same sidewalk



CAUTIOUS BENEFACTORS - A Somali boy watching a German UN soldier uncoiling barbed wire Thursday to protect a UN peacekeeping camp at Belet Uen.

De Klerk Digs for Votes on Tough New Ground

peech that officially started his re- (13 percent), mixed-race (8 perelection campaign, President Fre-derik W. de Klerk was greeted by a

crowd that chanted a new version of the traditional black South African political salute: "Viva de Then they sang, haltingly and off-key, the traditional black South

African national anthem and waved the "new" National Party's flag, whose colors and design had reviewed by traditional black witch doctors. For 42 years, the National Party

government presided over the lepalized oppression of blacks. For he last four years, the government has been dismantling that apartheid system, and now - in the first election of the post-apartheid era - the former oppressors are trying to reap the fruits of their conversion from the people they op-

Gamal Ghitani, editor of Creativity, the publication that reproduced the Klimt painting, said: But anthems, chants and flags ootwithstanding, the strategy does "Unless every owner of a pen or a not seem to be taking them very far. up to such attacks, now one will be With less than three months to go able to write a word, compose a until South Africa's first all-race election on April 26-28, Mr. de

ing to n nadonal opinion survey. South Africa's new political demographics leave him oo choice government continues to give is least likely to get. Until this year,

By Paul Taylor

Washington Pau Service

JOHANNESBURG — As he the expected electorate, with the entered a cavernous hall for a remainder divided among whites

> If Mr. de Klerk is discouraged by his predicament, he does not let it show. He timed the campaign kickoff to coincide with the anniversary of the speech he made four years ago announcing the end of apart-heid and the release of Nelson Mandels, the African Nadonal Congress leader, after decades in

His speech Wednesday night was self-congratulatory and unapologetically partisan. It was the Nadonal Party, Mr. de Klerk said.

It is the National Party, he said,

that "has immense experience in the art of government It is the African National Congress that is "secretly controlled by

third black, and though there was a sense of the rent-a-crowd uneasiness that always seems to hover around the edges of National Party events in black areas, some of the

lacks applanded histily. "When people ask me how I can support the party of the oppressors, I tell them they would never have

A Reversal on Double-Ballot System

that had "wrung the neck of apart-beid and freed all the people of South Africa."

It is the National Party, he said,

Klerk," said Honest Vikiziting, 27,

a National Party organizer in the
black township of Soweto. "The
trouble with the ANC is they are communist, and they will ruin the

Mr. Vikiziting's modus operandi Soweto illustrates the challenges the National Party faces in black. areas. He said he must hold meetings in secret for fear of intimidation and retaliation by ANC sup-porters. And he concedes he works for the National Party as much for money as love. It is paying him \$760 a month, he said, a 50 percent increase over what he had been earning as a clothing salesman be-

fore he got into politics. gotten Mandela if it wasn't for de lieve there are many conservative

de Klerk has a chance to increase his percentage of the black vote. Others say that by campaigning hard for such votes, Mr. de Kleri will engender a positive backlash among mixed-race, Indians and whites, who will admire Mr. de Klerk's adjustment to the new political landscape.

Still others suggest that his real effective deputy president in what is all but certain to be an ANCdominated government. Uoder South Africa's new interim constitution, the first post-apartheid government will be one of national unity, in which the leader of the largest opposition party is assured the post of deputy president. What is not assured is whether he will

have any real power.

"You get the impression de Klerk sees himself as a modern-day Talleyrand, able to survive from one regime to the next because he is so skillful at bobbing and weav-ing," said Alf Stadler, a political scientist. "And you also have to give him credit. For a guy who must know he is going to lose big, he puts on a brave face.

For all his broadsides at the ANC, Mr. de Klerk is careful never to attack Mr. Mandela, His advisers say it is because Mr. de Klerk prides himself on never making personal attacks. But there is an alternate explanation: The presialso his future boss.

The ANC and government also offered to amend South Africa's interim constitution to allow But Mr. Yascen and Mr. Ghitani Klerk's projected vote total from are largely preaching to other intelfor original taxing powers for the regions, another blacks stands at 1 percent, accordand their voices are restrained by the government. Trying to woo nonviolent fundamentalists

PRETORIA — The African National Congress, bowing to pressure from political and business leaders, reversed itself on Thursday and proposed double-ballot electoral system in an effort to bring white right and black homeland parties into the nation's April election.

of the demands of the so-called Freedom Alliance of conservative black and white groups.

Negotialors for the alliance, which is threatening to boycott and obstruct the elections, say the would study the proposal and respond oext week. dom of choice.

The alliance consists of the Zuhr-based Inkatha Freedom Party, the homeland government of Bophuthatswana and the Afrikaner Volksfront. It is possible parts of the alliance will accept the deal, and others will not.

Under the single ballot system now planned, voters will be allowed to make only one mark, and it will count toward their selection of both the regional and national legislatures — a restriction that works to the advantages the ANC as the country's most popular party. This week leaders of the business community joined leaders of smaller parties on the left and right in orging the ANC to

JAPAN:

tune, or paint a color,

cent months that the package might simply halt the deterioration

the Nomura Research Institute. "At best, we'll start to see some improvement in the economy to-

mist in Tokyo with Morgan Stanley Japan, said that by her estimates only about half of the income tax reductions would be spent, with the rest likely to be saved by consumers. That could make the subsequent increase in sales taxes even more burdensome and reduce the

ernment by surprise with his announcement that be had decided to introduce the \$55 billion reduction in income and local taxes, most of it retroactive to January.

spending increases. The economic package was sup-

Mr. Hosokawa said the 3 percent national sales tax, which has been extremely unpopular since it was

Continued from Page 1 national community." Mr. An-larly Germany with well known sympathics for Croatia, has no

Granic, in Rome.] American threat of sanctions.

EU foreign ministers are expected to take up the issue at their next more sanctions will help achieve the primary objective of promoting a peace settlement. There is little controversy about their economic

The series of economic and financial measures imposed on Ser-

Croatia at the Monday meeting of no concrete political dividends by way of an agreement, although they [Mr. Andreatta said that a Bosni- may have helped contain the Bosni-

In fact, the international mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stolenberg are no longer blaming President Slobodan Milosovic of Croatis is now responding by engaging its troops directly and rounding up thousands of Bosman-bonn Croatis to bolster the Bosman Continued from Page 1 Serbia for the deadlock over a peace settlement. Instead, they regard the Muslim-led Bosnian gov-

This is because the Bosnians have refused to accept the Serbproposed territorial outlines for three ethnically constituted republics. The Serbs are ready to give one third of Bosnia to the Muslims but not to include many of the areas they "ethnically cleansed" of the

The Bosnian government has

in Scrbia. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees has denounced this conscription as a violation of Geneva convention provisions on

gees are being conscripted.
Rather, the issue being ponder

Women earn 70 percent of what men do on average, and govern-ment estimates show that there were more than one million attacks on women by their husbands or

tion for women could stand for a

lot of improving many feminists

companions last year. Of all the countries examined, the State Department focused most closely on the situation in Thai-land, especially on the 200,000 to 500,000 prostitutes who humanrights groups estimate are in that

The report notes how procurers often give the parents of young women an advance against their future earnings, money that is frequently used to build a new house.

The report said the procurers prefer trafficking in women from

Wa

hill tribes and neighboring countiles because they are cheaper to buy and their inability to speak Thai makes them easier to control.

"Despite occasional high profile

raids on brothels, laws against prostitution have not been effectively enforced" the report said. An underlying theme of the report is how governments often turn a blind eye to the abuse of women - and how in many countries the

In Morocco, for example, the law excuses killing one's wife if she is caught in the act of adultery, but a en would not be excused for killing her busband in the same ton, it might put pressure on Britain to move in a direction that

In Bolivia, women's groups report that the police are unsympa-thetic to battered women, and in Cameroon wife-beating is not

non in which a groom or his family kills his wife out of anger that her dowry was insufficient. Government figures show there were 4,785

Fierce Criticism

in order to fight the radicals, the

Continued from Page 1 economy has grown so weak in rerather than spark a healthy re-

"This plan would simply help avoid negative growth," said Hiro-hiko Okumura, chief economist at

ward the second half of the year."
Mineko Sasaki-Smith, an econo-

overall benefits to the economy.

Mr. Hosokawa apparently took some members of his coalition gov-

The tax cut was part of a huge economic stimulus package that is expected to include about \$83 billion in public works spending, lowcost loans to businesses and other

posed to bave been announced Thursday afternoon, but the release was delayed because of the tax-cut uproar, disappointing businessmen and the financial markets. The delay could further strain relations with the United States. which has been pushing for a big stimulus plan as a means of drawing in more imports and reducing Japan's trade surpluses.

Mr. Hosokawa is scheduled to meet President Bill Clinton in Washington on Feb. 11, and the trade agreement they are supposed to conclude there is still far from completion. The economic stimulus plan was intended as the one unequivocal sign that the Japanese government was serious about reducing the trade surplus.

What angered many political and business leaders was the fact that Mr. Hosokawa rejected the advice of his own coalition partners to Tbilisi, Mr. Yeltsin said he ex- and accepted the arguments of Finance Ministry bureaucrats in inet republics are known bere. But but believed the Duma would even- sisting on the increase in sales taxes to cover the loss of income-tax rev-

introduced five years ago, would rise to 7 percent as of April 1, 1997.

BOSNIA: Croatian Army Faces U.S. and Europe With Another Dilemma WOMEN:

stomach to follow through on the meeting in Brussels on Monday.

But the prospects for any agreement appear close to til. [Italy warned Croatia on Thurs-day that it would face economic sanctions and isolation in Europe if Denmark announced that it would public. formally propose sanctions against

EU foreign ministers. an Croatian offensive supported by an conflict by occupying Serbian minds and energies with issues of economic response from the inter-

effectiveness

its regular troops were proved to be bia in 1992-93 have largely defighting in Bosnia. Reuters report-ed. Foreign Minister Beniamino worst case of hyperinflation in Eu-Andreatta spelled out the threat as rope since the German Weimar re-But so far sanctions have yielded

nationality, which would have in-stantly dashed his campaign had it

There was even a report of an

of state, whom he had come to

ever existed.

crument as the main obstacle.

Muslim population.

said it it determined to fight on to take back these lands, push the Bosnian Croatian forces out of central Bosnia and secure a corridor through Croat-held territory to the

It is to this Muslim offensive that on Croatia's behavior.

clearly spelled out in advance, he hard to find a disconcerting pat-tern, including public statements from Washington that grate on British sensitivities by making them feel like just any other country. Only three months ago, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said that Europe was "no longer the dominant area of the

At the same time, Mr. Clinton were actually working in the presigave an interview in which he atdential campaign advising the Retacked Britain and France over Bosnia and singled out Mr. Major with an embarassing aside. Mr. Major had confessed privately to Then there were press stories that the British Home Office had agreed to search through its files to see if there were any documents on Mr. Clinton from his years as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford and an might fall if he did. anti-Vietnam War protester. What

was an application to change his once, in Washington on Feb. 7 last year. They are scheduled to meet again Feb. 28, when Mr. Major goes to Washington. in recent days, both British and

been quietly enumerating for reporters the list of issues on which the two countries have closely cooperated recently, from coordinating efforts on a GATT agreement and the Partnership for Peace arrangement to bring Eastern European coootries within NATO's sphere but deny them full member-

fronically, both sides have also

ganization for Women. "But we Bosnian Serbian forces have also shouldn't exempt ourselves from criticism In the United States, the situa-

the treatment of refugees.

the world.

Britain does not want to go.

Cambodia Troops Seize

Big Khmer Rouge Base

Agence France-Presse

troops have captured n major

in northwest Cambodia, Hun Sen.

one of Cambodia's two prime min-

isters, said Thursday.

Mr. Hun Sen said that govern-

meat troops had been successful in

a three-pronged attack on the radi-cal faction's headquarters and lo-

gistics base for guerrilla operations

in north and central Cambodia. He

said that 10 government soldiers

PHNOM PENH - Government

ULSTER: U.S. Visa for Gerry Adams a Blow to the 'Special Relationship' Continued from Page 1

happened to be in Washington this week (and had what a senior offiwith W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, who favored said, it was as it wasamages a saying the visa), the two top leaders counts to us." defuse the ill will.

The problem, said one person involved in the back and forth, is not that "we have substantive differences" or "hugely competing policies" on Northern Ireland. The problem is that it is an issue which means very little in the United States whereas on this side it has tremendous salience." be said.

"It matters to the prime minister. who is politically exposed because of his joint declaration with the lrish government," be said. "It

Germany Seeks Delay In Scandinavian Link

COPENHAGEN - Germany has urged the postponement of a unfortunate private cable sent on American officials in London have road and rail project 16 kilometers election day from Mr. Hurd, a sealong linking Sweden and Denmark somed and patrician diplomat, to while its environmental effects are James A. Baker, then the secretary studied.

The German Transport Ministry know well. He used a hunting metasked Denmark why the two na- aphor to wish him good luck: "May to policies on China and Russia tions had excluded a tunnel. Dan-you bring down every duck in the ish and Swedish officials said how. last flight of the shoot." ever, that the German note predated the decision that the dering if these ducks are coming dering if these ducks are coming described to the decision that the dering if these ducks are coming decisions to the decision that the d bridge would go ahead only if it bome to roest is it possible, wonwere safe for the environment. dered one top diplomat, that Mr.

matters to the press. It matters to Climton really bears a grudge and enjoys sending darts in Mr. Major's And so in acting unilaterally and against British wishes that were They do not have to search very

Relations with the Clinton adminstration began over a year ago on what an official in 10 Downing Street conceded Thursday was a "sour note." He was referring to the discovery that strategists from Mr. Major's Conservative Party

him, he said, that be could not support lifting the Bosman arms embargo because his government Mr. Clinton has only met Mr. was presumably being looked for Major in a one-on-one see

Croatian forces. ordered a general mobilization and began conscripting hundreds of Muslim, Croat and Serb refugees from Bosnia who have been living

But there is little likelihood that the UN Security Council will seek to impose further sanctions on Serbia just because of Bosnian refu-

ing by the EU and the United States is what effect economic, or

pointed out that a profound difference still exists in the approach to Bosnia. Britain, which has 2,300

troops on the ground there, op-poses air strikes and the lifting of the arms embargo, as does France. The diplomats mention this as if to say: You see, this is the kind of and when we do its not the end of But Ireland is different. For one

thing, Britain has long regarded it law itself discriminates. as an internal matter and something the United States should keep out of. For another, Britain has long harbored a fear that if the United States ever does get involved, given the leverage of Irish-American politicians in Washing-

> grounds for divorce. In India, dowry deaths are "a particularly serious problem," the report said, describing a phenome-

Khmer Ronge base at Anlong Veng downy deaths in 1992.

India and China Hold Talks

Agence France-Presse NEW DELHI - India and China began talks here Thursday to pave the way for a reduction of troops along their disputed frontier and to strengthen relations, offi-

Iranian diplomats to leave the country, in what experts said appeared to be a reaction against Tehran-fomented Islamic fundamentalism in the Arab world, and Iranian attempts to block the Arab-Israeli peace process. The move followed the assassination of a Jordanian diplomat in Beirut last weekend, after King Hussein announced that be wanted to meet Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel to discuss peace.

Middle East experts said Mr. Rafsanjani had been buffeted for

'Foreign Powers'

described as involving foreign powers.

and the Israeli secret service, Mossad.

Blamed in Iran Plot

By Barry James

Official Tehran radio said Thursday that a man tried to assassi

nate President Hashemi Rafsanjani earlier this week in a plot it

Iranian television, linking the alleged shooting with an onthreak of rioting in the eastern city of Zahedan, said such incidents "can only be the work of foreign powers" like the Central Intelligence Agency

some time by wide-scale unrest caused by worsening economic The official Iranian press agency, IRNA, said the man who tried to assassinate the president was a 26-year-old "moral deviant" who had been rejected by the Revolutionary Guards, Iran's Islamic

militia, for "committing sacrilegious activities." Mr. Rafsanjani was not injured in the incident. One report indicated that the plot was part of a religious backlash against the Shiite Muslim theocrats running Iran. In Zahedan, where the rioting connected to the reported assassina-

tion attempt occurred, the population is predominantly Sunni Mus-lim, with links to nearby Pakistan and Afghanistan. The leading Iranian opposition group, the Mujahidin Khalq, said the rioting was sparked by protests over rebgious persecution and reports of the destruction of a Sunni mosque.

IRNA also attributed the rioting in Zahedan to foreigners, with-

out being more specific. The agency said "and-revolutionary" rioters had ripped up Iranian flags and attacked store fronts.

Government officials in Tehran told The Associated Press that the violence in Zahedan might have been instigated by smugglers angered by beefed up security measures along the eastern frontier. Relations also have been tense between the government and the Christian minority after the apparent murder of the leader of the Assemblies of God churches, Haik Hovsepian. Andrew Whitley, execuove director of the buman-rights group Middle East Watch in New York, said the clergyman's death appeared to be a classic

"disappearance" carried out by the security forces. The killing followed the death sentence on another Christian clergyman for apostasy from Islam. The sentence was commuted

"The evangelical church is the only minority that has not gone

along with the government campaign to declare to the outside world that everything is fine for minorities in the Islamic republic," Mr. sketchy. Reports said the gunman, who is alleged to have fired about five shots from a small-caliber pistol, had been arrested along with his accomplices. The reported shooting took place in Tehran during

a ceremony marking the 15th anniversary of the return of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini from exile.

"Clearly the economic situation in Iran is very poor," said Sami Zobaida of London University, author of "Islam, the People and the "There have been demonstrations and riots in the big cities for the past couple of years," he added. "But my impression is that Rafsanjani is still fairly in control."

Mr. Whitley said there did not appear to be a clear pattern in the

"He was re-elected with a lower majority this year." Mr. Whitley

events of recent days other than the fact that Mr. Rafsanjani is being

said, "and I think he is finding that he does not have the authority

over the security forces, in particular, that he had boped for." GEORGIA: Treaty With Russia

Continued from Page 1

hartered on a number of fronts.

under internacional pressure

to begin dictating policy and inter-fering in their affairs. For their part, Russian politicians are eager to defend the loterests of Russian-speakers in "the near abroad," as other former Sovithey are rejuctant to assume re- tually approve the pact. spoosibility for the collapsing economies and ethnic strife now weakening Russia's oeighbors, especially when Russia faces serious

problems of its own. The leaders of every faction in

the State Duma, or lower house of Russia's parliament, signed a letter lo Mr. Yeltsin opposing the treaty with Georgia and warning that it might not be ratified. At a oews conference during his 11-hour visit pected argument and controversy

But he also said be would not submit the treaty until two ethnic cooflicts, both involving tiny breakaway republics within Georgia but on Russia's border, had

A Warning of 'Practical Action' Against U.S.

TOKYO - In its latest retort in the dispute over its nuclear program, North Korea warned Thurs-day that U.S. pressure could provoke an intense response - one that "will be carried into practical

Central News Agency, North Korea said it had an "expedient to counter any other option of the United States."

"It is not the United States alone that has the expedient," it said, "and the option is not open only

North Korea is believed to be developing nuclear arms and has balked at allowing full international inspections of its nuclear facilities, as it is required to do under the action. terms of the Nuclear Nonprolifera-

U.S. pressure over the issue might lead North Korea to cancel promises made to Washington, including stille us." It said North Korea was fully staying in the treaty and accepting

prepared, "politically and ideologisome inspections.

The comments appeared as a cally, militarily, and materially 10 partial response to a resolution cope with any contingency. passed earlier this week by the U.S. list Billy Graham said be had re-In a strongly worded commentary distributed by the Korean pare to remm tactical nuclear ceived a message for President Bill Clinton from President Kim II weapons to South Korea if talks Sung of North Korea, Mr. Graham with North Korea remain at an

> Private U.S. analysts said re-in-troducing U.S. nuclear weapons in the region would push tensions into the region would push tensions much a dangerous new phase.
>
> North Korea was tart: "If the carefully on the issue, fearing an United States a stance of extreme reaction by the unpredict-

United States takes a stance of pressure against us, our reaction will be a hundred times stronger, and it will be carried into practical

"The United States is too ridicuion Treaty.

The commentary reiterated that for talks," it said. "We cannot sit

France Urges Sanctions The Security Council should consider imposing sanctions on North Korea for its refusal to allow inspections of nuclear sites, the French Foreign Ministry said, Agence France-Presse reported from Paris

in Hong Kong, the U.S. evange

said leaders on both sides should

pray "that somebody doesn't make

able North Korean leadership.

Japan and South Korea also

Russia's new envoy in Seoul crit-

icized U.S. policy toward North Korea Thursday, saying that pres-sure tactics should not be used.

solved." Ambassador George Kunadze said, "but not hy backing North Korea up against a corner.

The nuclear issue must be

a mistake."

"We note that there has been no progress in discussions between the United States and North Korea concerning a resumption of inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and we think the issue of sanctions should be taken up before the Security Council."

Turkey Admits Iranians Died in Raid on Kurds

ANKARA — Turkey expressed "deep sorrow" on Thursday that an air raid aimed at rebel Kurds in Iraq had killed Iranians by mistake. The Foreign Ministry said it had been established that a few cluster bombs aimed at anti-aircraft posi-

tions near the Iranian border exploded in the air, causing deaths and property damage on Iranian soil. Tehran said 9 Iranians were killed and 19 wounded in the raid "We are deeply sorry that Iranian citizens lost lives and property as result of such an incident," it

12 Die in Turkish Avalanche

ANKARA — Twelve Turkish soldiers were killed when an avalanche engulfed their post near Cukurca in southeastern Turkey, newspapers reported Thursday.

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Lifting Hanoi Curbs: Neighbors See Only Gains

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — The lifting of the United States economic emhargo against Victnam marks a formal end to the Cold War in Southeast Asia and encourages Hanoi to join its noncommunist neighbors in developing closer regional cooperation.

It may also hasten Vietnamese membership in the Association of South East Asian Nations and in the recently launched ASEAN free trade area, thus increasing the influence of the group in international affairs.

ASEAN was formed in 1967 partly to thwart communist expansion during the Vietnam War. The group, whose members are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunel, now seeks stability in Southeast Asia by promoting regional political, economic and

security cooperation. Reports earlier this week that President Bill Clinton was ready to clear the way for full economic relations with Vietnam have en welcomed by ASEAN countries,

outdated relic that is hindering regional reconciliation. Mr. Clinton lifted the em-

bargo on Thursday. The Straits Times newspaper in Singaore said in an editorial Thursday that a final end to the war era was in the interests of the United States as well as Hanoi, "for Vietnam's tremendous potential has been ohvious ever since the country emerged

NEWS ANALYSIS

from the ruins of war in 1989 to take steps towards a market economy." A Malaysian official said that the lifting of the embargo would have a major psychological impact by signaling "that Viet-nam is no longer a pariah and is now a country that the U.S. can do husiness

This will have a ripple effect in stimu-lating economic growth in Viennam and increasing trade and investment between Vietnam and other countries, including those of ASEAN," he said.

ASEAN remain obstacles to Vietnam's

early membership in the group.
But ASEAN diplomats said that as market-oriented economic growth increased after the lifting of the embargo, such dif-ferences would likely diminish.

Officials said ASEAN had recently agreed to let Vietnam and Laos take part in meetings of the group concerned with functional cooperation in such areas as trade, education and tourism. Both countries also accepted an offer from ASEAN to give their diplomats training in English. the official language of communication in the group, officials said.

"There is increasingly greater consensus in Vietnam on the need to be an ASEAN member," said Hoang Anh Tuan, a researcher at the Institute of International Relations in Hanoi.

He said the thaw with the United States, progress in Vietnam's economic reform program, the normalization of Hanoi's reations with China and improved ties with ASEAN were "all making membership

1989, relations between Hanoi and ASEAN countries have steadily improved. Vicinam and Laos signed the ASEAN Treaty of Amity and Cooperation and were given observer status in the group in 1992. The treaty commits the signers to

حكذامن الأصل

settle disputes peacefully. Vietnam's deputy foreign minister, Nguyen Dy Nien, said in December that ASEAN and Vieinam should also "promote cooperation in the field of national security and defense" to help erase deepseated suspicions and smooth the way for eventual Viennamese membership in the

ASEAN ministers have spoken of the possibility that Vietnam and Laos could join as full members within five years. But President Fidel V. Ramas of the Philippines said recently that this timetable should be accelerated to broaden re-

gional cooperation. Carolina Hernandez, a political science professor at the University of the Philip-pines in Manila, said that Mr. Ramos feels that an expanded ASEAN will be in a better position to play a higger role" in international affairs.

John Rewald Dies at 81, **Chronicled French Art**

By Michael Kimmelman New York Times Service .

NEW YORK - John Rewald, 81, a teacher, curator and anthor of studies in the history of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist art, died Wednesday in New York of heart failure after a long illness.

First with his "History of Impressionism" in 1946 and 10 years later with his "History of Post-Impressionism," Mr. Rewald chronicled French avant-garde painting during the second half of the 19th century in remarkable and groundbreaking detail.

A Section Bullion

Since the publication of those volumes, Mr. Rewald's works have served as indispensible sources of dates, places, names and, most of all, ideas about art in late 19th and

early 20th century in France.

The books formed the foundation for the research of countless later scholars and were also primary targets for revisionist historians who sought to averturn the study of modern art, beginning with Mr.

Rewald's texts. One way or another, every schol-ar of late 19th-century French art had to contend with his writings. His work forms a crucial link to the artists of the 19th century, because he interested himself above .

all in first-hand sources. He interviewed Renoir's brother. He was the literary executor for Florida. Felix Fencon, who was Scurat's Found Fram Boustani, 89, a Leb-great champion. He knew Maillol and Signac and was close to mem-

EVENING

bers of Redon's and Pissarro's families, and he photographed Ce-zanne's scenes around Aix-en-Provence hefore they were

inexorably changed. Cezanne was Mr. Rewald's abiding passion, and he wrote several books about the artist, beginning in 1936 with "Cezanne: A Biogra-phy," which received the Mitchell Prize in 1986 when it was revised and republished.

His most recent work was "Cezame and America" in 1989, based on the 1979 Mellon Lectures he delivered at the National Gallery of Mr. Rewald also wrote books on

Gauguin, Bonnard, Renoir, Degas, Seurat, Pissarro and Maillol. He combined an unusual thoroughness of documentation with a partisan's Ken L. Davis, 82, a former bu-rean chief for The Associated Press

in New Orleans, Buenos Aires and Madrid, died Monday in New Orleans after falling ill with a fever. Jo Richardson, 70, a veteran of the hard left of the British Labor Party in government and opposi-tion, died Tuesday in London after

a long iliness. James Kimberly, 85, a socialite and Kleenex company heir, died Saturday of cancer in Palm Beach,

Differences in levels of economic devel-Since Viennam completed its withdraw-al of military forces from Cambodia in opment, and in ideology and political systems, between countries in Indochina and which see the longstanding embargo as an For Vietnamese, End of an Outdated Relic of War



·Clerks in Hanoi unloading Coca-Cola, which with other U.S. products is smuggled into Vietnam.

Washington Post Service

HANOI — For Vieinam, President Bill Clininn's decision to lift the 19-year-old trade embargo is a welcome end in what was seen here as an outdated relic of the Viennam War.

Earlier Thursday, in anticipation of Mr. Clinton's action in Washington, Ho The Lan, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, said an end of the embargo was "good not only for Vietnam and the United States but for the whole international community."

Many American companies are already active here, and deals have been signed on the assumption that a formal action was inevitable.

In the latest U.S. bid to gain access to this market of 71 million people, American Express was scheduled to sign an agreement in Hanoi on Friday that, among other things, will permit the use of the

American Express charge card in Vietnam.

Official U.S. contacts with Vietnam appear to be accelerating as well. A team of Treasury and State Department officials is expected here in mid-Fehruary to open talks on financial claims stemming from the war. U.S. government and private claims to assets that were seized by Vieinam in 1975 are estimated at around \$200 million. For its part, Hanoi is seeking \$250 million in former South Vietnamese government assets that were frozen in the United States.

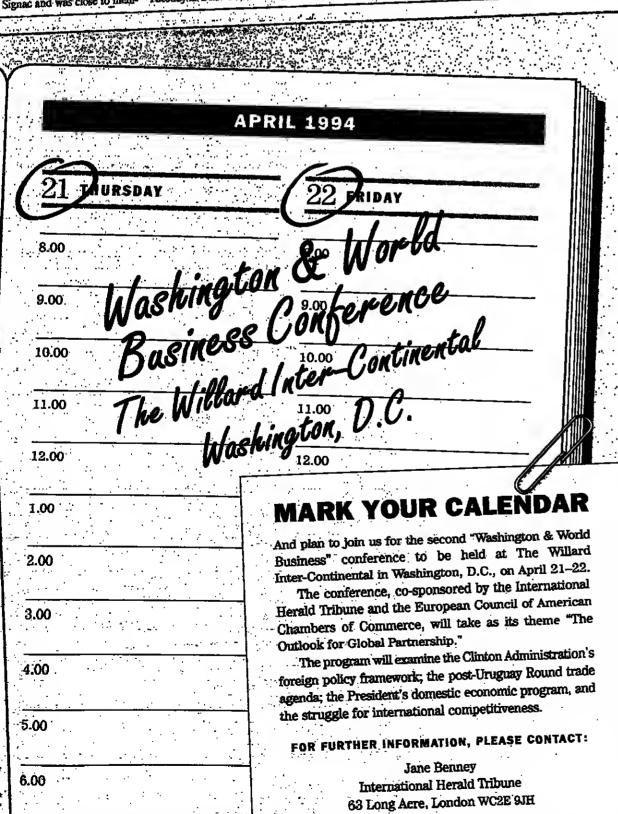
This is a necessary and concrete step" toward normalization, the spokeswoman said of the claims talks, But she made it clear that Viennam did not expect diplomatic relations with Washington to be established soon and was prepared for protracted talks.

For the United States, the lifting of the embargo is seen as a milestone that, in a sense, will signify an end to the war that killed 58,000 Americans. It is certain to stir hitter recriminations from some veterans and families of the 2,238 Americans still unaccounted

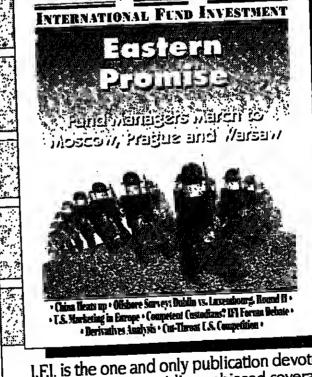
In Vietnam, however, there is little controversy about normalizing trade or, eventually, diplomatic relations with the United States. The Vietnamese can afford to be fairly nonchalant about the embargo, vietnamese can afford to be fairly nonchalant about the embargo, which has largely ceased to have a punitive impact. Loans and aid from Japan and other countries have already started to flow, husinessmen from around the globe are husy making deals, and many American products are freely available anyway.

For Hanoi, a major consideration with an end to the embargo is getting the United States engaged in Vietnam as a counterweight to Japan and China. Vietnamese officials privately express fears that

Japan and China. Vietnamese officials privately express fears that the two countries may come to dominate Vietnam economically, and China has become increasingly assertive about territorial disputes with its southern neighbor.







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■ Personality profiles. Herald Tribunc _ _ =

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Hosokawa and Clinton

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa has partly delivered on his pledge of political reform. Although he had to compromise with the opposition Liberal Democrats, those reforms that could most benefit relations with the United States got through.

One reason Mr. Hosokawa decided to compromise was Tokyo's need to proceed to other business — stimulating a stalled economy and addressing tough trade demands from Washington. The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, is now in Tokyo pressing for agreement before Mr. Hosokawa's Feb. 11 summit meeting with President Bill Clinton. Both sides agree that Japan's buge trade surplus with the United States is politically untenable, but they differ sharply over how to reduce it. On one big issue, Tokyo has the better case. Washington wants to set numerical targets to measure U.S. export gains in specific industries. For years Japanese governments have promised much and delivered little on removing bureaucratic obstacles to imports. Wash-

ington is understandably impatient for measurable results. Mr. Clinton ran for president

on a promise of more aggressive economic diplomacy, and the Japanese trade surplus is the most prominent target.

Economists argue that trade imbalances are oot important, but politicians are acutely sensitive to their impact. Still, there is only so much that governments can or should do to manage private trade. The Hosokawa government is already doing many of the right things. It has begin an ambidous deregulation program, and it is preparing a tax-cutting budget aimed at stimulating consumer demand.

Tokyo accepts the goal of reducing its surplus but draws the line at setting numerical import targets for particular industries, like auto paris. It argues, rightly, that that would be a step back toward Japan's market-rigging arrangements of the past. Washington counters that even under this government, Japan's trade surpluses keep increasing. Tokyo replies that almost every country swings into surplus when it is in a recession, and Japan is now in the

fourth year of its worst postwar shump.
At next week's meeting, Mr. Clinton needs to find a graceful way to back off from his rhetorical excesses on numerical targets. In return, Mr. Hosokawa should help Mr. Clinton meet his political needs in more constructive ways, with further deregulation and strong and effective fiscal stimulus.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Temporary Italian Limp

Since it shook itself free of Mussolini, Italy has been a country whose poliocs belonged naturally to the reasonable center. Its Communists were the first to start edging away from Lenin's follies. Its neofascists had a musical comedy air, and did not get many votes. It was the parties of the middle that formed Italy's perpetual government — but perpetual, as usual, eventually meant corrupt. This is why the hole in the center of next month's post-corrup-tion-scandal election is so unnatural. Italy will not be Italy if it stays unfilled. Unfilled it still is. Silvio Berlusconi, the tele-

vision tycoon who last week presented himself as the man to plug the gap, hardly looks the part. His personal ambition is clear, his political philosophy much less so. The party he would like as an ally, the Northern League, is keeping its distance. So are most of his fellow industrialists. The soccer-cheer name of his party, Forza Italia ("Let's go. Italy!"), suggests that he may be more sloganeer than statesman.

The man who has the best moral claim to fill the bole, Mario Segni, seems to have the opposite weakness. It was Mr. Segni who bravely and skillfully led the fight to give Italy a better voting system last year. Since then be has not seemed to know how to build a new political force. First he leaned inconclusively toward the remnants of the disgraced Christian Democrats. Then be made an overture to the Northern League and was rebuffed. It would be fine if by the time of the vote on March 27 and 28 be had made himself look like a natural leader, but it seems unlikely.

The rest of the old center is mainly rubble. Most of the ex-Christian Democrats oow call themselves the Popular Party, a name that by March 29 may sound as ironic in Italian as it does in English. Some of their colleagues, finding even that much change unacceptable, go into the election as the Christian Democratic Center. Both will find it hard to shake off the Christian Democrats' shame.

As things stand, the election's probable

winner is the alliance led by the (ex-Communist) Democratic Party of the Left. That is not necessarily a disaster. The Democratic Left bas said the right, responsible things about economic policy in the past few weeks. Its abandonment of Marx and Lenin is genuine. Yet, like any other left-leaning party with trade unions to keep happy, when it finds itself in government it is liable to be too kind about public spending and less than whole-hearted about breaking up Italy's far too big public sector. Itsly needs a government willing to be more rigorous than that. Moreover, the small parties with which the Democratic Left goes into the election are uneasy part-ners, and a government that included them

could, like Japan's, prove wobbly.

The Democratic Left is one part of Italy's political future, but something more is needed. It will not be provided by the (ex-neofascist) National Alliance, which may collect quite a lot of votes in the south of the country but is anathema in the richer, modernized north. Nor is the Northern League by itself the necessary balance to the Democratic Left. It is still too rooted to its own region, and even there did not do as well as most people had expected in last year's local elections.

To be a proper modern democracy, to which governments change when the people wish, Italy oceds a two-sided oew center. One party or group of parties will emphasize brisk administration and economic efficiency; the center-right. The other will emphasize compassion for those who cannot enjoy the fruits of that efficiency: the center-left.

Italy may have begun to find the makings of the latter, to the de-Communized Democratic Left. It still has to find its new center-right, the standard-bearer of efficiency and ecooomic growth. If it does not find it before March 27, it must not fail to do so before the next general election. Italy needs two good

legs to walk confidently into the future. INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

What's That About a Cheery Prognosis for Japan?

T OKYO — The stock market is recovering. The politics have been reformed. The government promises strong anti-recessionary stimuli. The Ja-

pan scenario gets rosier by the day.

Or does it? Take the political scene first. Few seem to realize that the policial reform bills passed with much drama last week carry a lethal time bomb. They may promise stronger anti-corrup-tion laws. But by replacing the former multi-scat electorate system with single-seat electorates, Tokyo moves to a dangerously unstable two-party system. Independents and the small reformist parties will be largely wiped out. The power brokers that

flourish to Japan'a still semi-feudal society will find the going even easier than before. True, the previous multi-seat system also had disadvantages, since it forced candidates from rival factions to the then ruling Liberal Democratic Party to waste large sums of ill-gotten money in running against each other. Pressure by the cleaner LDP factions for changes in the system led to the LDP defections that led to the establishment of the

present anti-LDP coalition government. But among the defectors and now playing a key role in the ruling coalition was a group headed by former LDP power broker Ichiro Ozawa. Mr. Ozawa is no reformer. He was a key member of the notoriously corrupt Tanaka-Takeshita faction, and a protege of former LDP kingmaker Shin Kanemaru, whose involvement in recent construc-tion and trucking industry scandals and subsequent arrest triggered recent political changes. But by claiming to be a reformer (his sole inter-

C AMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Not since the beginning of World War II has there been a State of the

livered by President Bill Clinton, in

which foreign affairs figured so very incidentally. If his intention was to provide the outlines of a "domestic

renewal plan." the only issue known to

be of great concern to the American

public and the Congress, the president gave the speech his handlers called for.

If, in the process, he provided scant

vision of the hazards that exist to the

world outside the United States, and

few recommendations for remedying

those ills, his evasion cannot be said to

be more serious than that of other

heads of government, including those

of the European Union.

It is a fact that the president's shyness about proclaiming the need for a "oew world order" does not reflect

simply an innate modesty, an unwill-ingness to use the exaggerated prose so common to his ill-fated predeces-

sor. The errors made in the last year,

lo respect to Haiti, Somalia, Bosma and other flash points, are almost inconsequential beside the greater er-

By Gregory Clark

est is early establishment of a two-party system).

Mr. Ozawa and his supporters — the Japan Renewal Party — have been able to gain a new lease on political life outside the LDP. As Japan moves closer to the system he wants, the party is now well placed to become a dominant political grouping.

Inevitably there will be a confrontation between genuine reformers in the coalition and the Ozawa supporters. Already this is starting to happen. Splits in the coalition will trigger further splits in what remains of the LDP, and the creation of yet smother coalition. Hopes for political stability are remote. Similarly with hopes for economic recovery.

Japan is not simply passing through the kind of cyclical downturn common to Western economies. It has been hit simultaneously by the accumulated sins of more than two decades of economic and political mismanagement.

The most obvious sin was grossly irresponsible encouragement and toleration for land and share

booms which began back in the '60s and carried asset values to stratospheric levels. Already 1,000 trillion yen has been wiped off peak values. Further falls are expected. Only an economy as strong as Japan's could hope to survive such a blow. But Japan also faces the equally savage blow of yen appreciation. Decades of encouragement for expanded exports, chronic yen undervaluation and benign oeglect of the domestic economy have cre-

ated an export-dependent economy now being

By Stephen R. Graubard

ror - the failure to conceptualize be disillusioned and disaffected. In

squeezed remorselessly by even minute upturns in the yen-dollar rate. And it is a victors squeeze — yen appreciation, manufacturing cutbacks, domestic deflation, more pressure to expand exports and cut imports, more pressure for yen appreciation . . . Given the mood of Washington-Tokyo trade talks, the squeeze can only get worse as Washington resorts to the only weapon it has left — benign toleration of further yen appreciation.

Tokyo can of course try artificially to inflate its

domestic economy. But planned measures will have doubtful impact. Promised relaxation of wasteful bureaucratic controls, for example, will have an initial deflationary effect as middlemen and brokers see fat profits cut. Promised income tax cuts will end up mainly as increased savings, and be neutralized in any case by the compensating tax increases demanded by Japan's conserva-

Some hold out hopes of unleasting pent-up de-mand by millions of frustrated consumers auxious for a better life. But are they really so frustrated? Many of them like life just as it is. They prefer saving to spending, especially now, when the mood of the nation has swing so firmly to pestimism. In this situation the solution is obvious — ex-

n this situation the solution is obvious — ex-panded public spending to take up the slack in consumer and company spending. But Japan'a fiscal conservatives say "no," while at the same time mishandling the tax reforms that would give them the funds to be able to say "yes," It's sad to see a beautiful economy ruined so easily. International Herald Tribune.

A Sense Of Timing By Anna Quindlen

Clinton Has

N EWYORK—Bill Clinson gives a good speech. There is in him a bit of the preacher, some of the earnest high school orator, a little cami-val barker and some door to-door salesman. You could tell how well salesman. You could tell how well his State of the Union address played by how fast his political opponents rushed to judge it empty rhetoric. Refore, the Gallup Poll found that 67 percent of those they surveyed thought the president was on the right track. Afterward the number

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The many of

rose to 85 percent.

And that wasn't only because President Clinton can deliver a speech as though he were the Fuller Brush man and you were out of dusting rags, or because he sometimes sounded more Republican than Bob Dole, with a million times the charm. It's that his

timing is right.

Let's go back to George Bush's first State of the Union, and to Ronfirst State of the Union, and to Ron-ald Reagan's, too, 12 years ago. Mr. Reagan's proposal for a New Feder-alism — remember that? — made only a casual and condescending mention of the growing deficit. "Raise present taxes to out future deficits, they tell us — well, 1 don't buy that argument," said the man who would preside over Jurassic defi-cit, they and out of control.

cit, huge and out of control.

Here is a blast from the past. The first big appliance line in President hash's first State of the Union was "Panama is free!" He went on to de-"Parama is free!" He went on to de-vote five sentences to the deficit, and informed the American people that the secretary of health and human services would be studying the subject of "the quality, accessibility and cost of our nation's health care system." But before bill Cinton even gave his first official State of the Union his first official State of the Union message on Ian. 25, he had given two other substantive, nationally televised speeches, one on deficit reduction and

the other on universal health care. His opponents will say these issues are straw men, tell you that the economy will take care of the deficit, and that the health care system has problems but no crisis. But they cannot use charts and statistics to will away the fact that millions of Americans, even those who don't fully understand federal spending or managed compen-tion, have come to perceive both deficit reduction and health care provision as long-overdue areas of reform.

They cannot will away the fact that, by the time Governor Clinton became President Cinton, both government and health care spending had become so monumental that the time was pre-cisely right to showcase both. And Mr.

Clinton did just that.

Some of his greatest failures have come when, as with gay men and leshians in the military or an end to the HIV exclusion for immigrants, he has been challenged to be an unrecon-structed liberal on social issues. Now on crime and welfare reform in his first State of the Union.

He is too smart to think that either issue is as simple as people would like or as he made them sound. For a start, you can't reform welfare toless you reform child care. And mandating sentences without addressing the root causes of crime just guarantees that America's biggest growth industry will be the manufacture of felous. But violent crime and welfare de-

pendency have become problems so pressing that the time is right not only for a president to attack both, but for a Democratic president to do so, co-opting Republicans.

And without reprisals from the usual suspects. Liberals will never be swayed by "two years and out" for

welfare or "three strikes and you're out" for felons, but the timing is bad for bromides about the cycle of poverty, even if they happen to be true.

Mr. Clinton's first State of the
Union was a little like the story of the blind men and the elephant, in which cach man feels the animal and then cach man feets the ammai and men constructs something wildly different, in his mind's eye, from disparate parts: part new Democrat, part old Republican, part progressive and pop-ulist and Perot. Vision as Chinese

menu, cohumn A and cohumn B. But maybe the timing is right for that, too, for the president who insists that pragmatism is the only useful ideology. Now these will be negotiations, and concessions, and home trad-ing, and in the end reducing the deficit and providing universal health care and crafting a crime bill and reforming

New Threats Desperately Require New Thinking lives of their military forces, even in numbers that would have been thought minimal only a decade ago; Economic prosperity is the one universally acknowledged good, and is dependent on social peace being maintained in a world where the poor

are many times more numerous than e economically secure; • The need for an "intellectual revolution" in 1994, comparable to the one that occurred in the five years after World War II, is absolutely

ning of the unraveling of the Soviet empire, the states of the European Union, like the United States, Canada and Japan, have little notion of what can be done to cope even with those foreign policy issues recognized

to be compelling.

What is to be done? There is a desperate need for a "foreign policy renewal plan" that acknowledges three basic conditions:

Military intervention in troubled areas will be thought dangerous by many, and not only politicians, in democracies disinclined to risk the

distant, bot so is Ukraine, not to

speak of Korea; distant, that is, from

ministers. Five years after the begin-

London and Paris, Bonn and Rome, but also from Washington. The president's remarks on foreign olicy were vacuous. But it would be difficult to find a better definition of today's foreign policy dilemmas to the speeches of other heads of goverament or, indeed, of their foreign

mandatory, and has not occurred. The theme of intervention needs to be re-examined, not only with refer-ence to a system of nuclear distursion that evolved in the years after World War II, but with reference to all the other kinds of sanctions that were once thought to be powerful. In today's conditions, national pol-icies on education, justice, immigra-

tion, industrial growth, urban development, employment, communi-cations and intellectual and cultural exchange are as central to foreign policy as they are to internal development. To the extent that they can be coordinated internationally, to that extent are they made more effective. It is not enough to go on prating

about the virtues of free markets or about the purported evils of national-ism. Both reflect conditions of modernity that generate their own enems but also major misgiving both are disruptive of the quiet world that existed when communism could be relied on to provide both a retopia for some and an enemy for others. If nuclear and thermonuclear weapons created the incentive for "new thinking" almost half a century ago, it is other kinds of menaces that need today to be considered, and it is not enough to imagine that they all relate to the population explosion or envi-ronmental degradation.

The writer is editor of Daedahis, the journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

weifare may owe at least as much to Republican legislators as to Demo-cratic policy wonks. But no one will remember that. Bill Clinton named and claimed them. His timing was impeccable. And in politics, as in so

much else, timing can be everything. The New York Times.

instance, some homeowners have hired private security guards. The fear of crime has severely

military, social and cultural relations

in a new frame. If the concept of

"partnership" is too difficult to trans-late into international agreements oo

pressing issues, the concept of "alli-

ance" may be even more antique.

It is not the fact that the NATO

alliance is frayed or that the United

Nations is impotent that defines the

internacional situation today; more

important is that the most prosperous and stable democracies, the United States, certainly, but also Germany, Japan, Britain, France and Italy are

overwhelmingly preoccupied with

what they conceive to be their own

If the greater oumber of those

countries resolved decades ago the

kinds of issues that now preoccupy

the American president — providing universal health care, for example —

they are beset by other conditions no

less serious, capable of upsetting gov-

ernments, creating strange new inter-nal alliances between those known to

When Things Were Distinctly Better

compelling internal problems.

NEW YORK — Back in the '60s, I knew an itinerant actor named George, Once, at a party, he stripped down to his shorts and engaged in a political argument — proving, he said, that it was no longer possible to be considered ludicrous. He also said that he fre-quently went into office buildings. ate in the employees' cafeteria. sometimes taking a desk and using the phone. Which part of that story strikes the contemporary reader as

It is the last part, the part about just walking into a strange building without being stopped by security. Because of crame, no one can walk into most buildings in New York or any American city without a pass. Because of crime, you need, in many American cities, either a to-ken or exact change to get on a bus.

Because of crime, people bye in guarded, fenced communities or behind barred windows. Many houses bave security systems, and so do most cars. And in too many homes, a handgun near the bed is essential

for a good night's sleep.

Nevertheless, some liberals and some commentators seem to think it is no big problem. With commendable accuracy, they cite statis-ocs to suggest that the poolie and its elected representatives are in an unjustified panic about crime. Those who share this view have the numbers on their side (certain numbers, anyway, but they are confus-ing better with best. Things may be better than they used to be; they are not as good as they once were.

In fact, what are now common security precautions - expensive, onerous and inconvenient - may account for some of the decline in the crime rate. In Washington's tony Georgetown neighborhood, for By Richard Cohen

circumscribed our lives — deter-mining where we live and how we live - and the reminders of it are everywhere, not just on the local television news. In that sense, it may oot matter much that violent

crime has dropped since the 1980s. What matters more is that it is up since 1973, and in some categories — gun violence involving young people — it is up dramatically. Since 1979, for instance, the homi-

Since 1979, for instance, the homicide rate among young black males aged 15 to 19 has quadrupled.

In Los Angeles the phrase du jour is "post-traumatic distress syndrome" — a kind of psychic after-shock brought on by the earth-quake. Something similar is probably happening when it comes to crime. The rates for most violent crimes are down, but the average crimes are down, but the average American does not think so — it just doesn't feel that way.

It is this feeling, expressed in polling data, that is fueling the effort by

Congress and the Clinton adminis tration to toughen penalties, add cops to the streets and, it seems, extend the death penalty to cover everything short of spitting on the sidewalk. The politicians are giving expression to what the voters are feeling. They are afraid and angry. Congressional liberals and oth-

ers, though keep pointing at the numbers and insisting that everyone else is overreacting. When it comes to specific recommendations - dracoman "three strikes and you're out" proposals, for instance - they have a point. What they seem not to understand is that the

base year for measuring crime is not some date in the 1980s but a nonspecific year when, in our memo-nes, back doors were open during the day and the setting of the sun in many closs did not have the effect of a neutron bomb. The buildings remain, but the people are gone. Liberals who say that "three

strikes and you're out" is mindless and cruel are right. They are right, too, about mandatory minimum sentencing laws, which treat all criminals without reference to their differences — and all judges as if they were dopes. But they miss the point if they think that the dip in crime statistics ought to be reflect ed almost immediately in a more sanguine public attitude toward crime and criminals. They would do far better to acknowledge the problem and limit their attack to the more simplistic of the solutions.

Ronald Reagan was adept at summoning the nostalgic past to advance his political program. But even stripped of nostalgia, it is pos-sible to remember a time when buildings were open to the public and bus drivers made change.

Recently, for instance, a hospital trade publication reported that it had difficulty finding a free-lance photographer brave enough to go into a certain New York City neigh-borhood, Far Rockaway. Not long ago Far Rockaway was a bucolic seaside community where fear of crime was about the same as fear of nuclear war. I grew up there. We kept our doors locked, but not with

any sense of urgency.
For many of us, that time is our point of reference. It is not a statis tic, but a date or an era -not when things were merely less worse, but when they were distinctly better. The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Jewish Unemployed

LONDON — There were about one thousand men at Tower Hill yesterday [Feb. 3]. One Lewis Lyons addressed the meeting. He advised the Jewish unemployed to stay out of the christian confine the control of the christian confine the confine clutches of the police. They had a perfect right, he said, to look at the well-stocked bakers' shops in Fleet-street and wonder why the bread should get stale. There were plenty of jewelers' shops in Flect-street, and though he did not advise them to steal, yet they could not help wondering when looking at the diamond rings worth £150 each, why they should be lying there idle while thousands were starving.

1919: Fete for Wilson

PARIS - Setting aside precedents which have been unbroken since France became a Republic, President Poincaré and the Senators of France joined with the Deputies yesterday [Feb. 3] to do honor to President

Wilson, who was given a historic re-ception in the Chamber. Every man and woman present rose as President Wilson, the first foreign Chief of State to set foot in the Chamber, entered the building and they re-mained standing until he had taken. his seat amid a tremendous ovation.

1944: Raiders Fly Blind AMERICAN FORCES BASE.

ENGLAND — [From our New York] edition:] A fleet of more than 1,100. planes fought through anowstorms today [Feb. 3] to attack the great. German naval base and shipbuilding center at Wilhelmshaven. The bombers loosed nearly 1,500 tons of high emblaness through the third class. explosives through the thick cloud-that blanketed the German city, one of the operational bases used by the, Nazi North Sea fleet for attacks on shipping to Russia. The stiffest oppo-sition to the Americans came from, the weather. Many of the pilots flew-their ships blind without seeing their neighbor bombers in the formation.

Let Them Go With Dignity

Sam Lewis, Clifton Wharton, Les Aspin, Philip Heymann - one thing that these men have in common is that each was pushed out of Bill Clinton's government by, roughly, the end of its first year. But, importantly, that is not the only thing they have in common. There are two others. First is their qualifications.

Mr. Lewis, before he came back to government to accept a Clinton administracion offer to run policy planning at the State Department, had served for many years as a Foreign Service officer and an ambassador of immense skill and distinction, notably in Israel; he was widely known to be one of the best to the business. Mr. Wharton, who accepted an administra-

tion bid to be deputy secretary of state, spent

years working at home and abroad in the foreign assistance field and later went oo to become chancellor of the State University of New York for 11 years, after that president of Michigan State and then head of one of the naoon's largest pension and investment funds. Mr. Aspin, certainly oce of the most knowledgeable people in America on military affairs, reinquished the important — and irre-trievable — chairmanship of the House Armed Services Committee to become Mr. Clinton's secretary of defense.

Mr. Heymann, the most recent pushee, came from the Harvard Law School faculty to accept Mr. Clinton's offer to be deputy attorney general. This was his third tour at the Department of Justice. He had been assistant attorney general in the Criminal Division. He had previously served at the State Department as well. So he brought not only scholarly legal credentials but considerable seasoning in governmental life and Justice Department affairs. We do not question the administration's prerogative in compel the resignation of any of these estimable people at will, to decide

that they are not the right people to work with the other people etc. But we do strenuously question the tacky, whispered disparagement that has followed each out of office, the unfair scapegoating for administration-wide or, in some cases, merely departmental failures (for which their bosses presumably and miracu-

lously had no responsibility).

That is the other thing they have in common.

There has been a kind of slug's trail of anonymous, whispered explanations of how each of these people was just "too academic" or "too disorganized" or "too slow" or "too unproductive" to do the job. We have to tell you: It's hard to credit. We believe there were personal-ity clashes, there was some offloading of blame and there was some appearement of political or bureaucratic pressures in their departments.

We will even stipulate that some of them may have been the wrong persons for the particular job, given the rest of the staffing or the general "chemistry" problem. But is it really even credible, let alone decent, to go about muttering these damaging, potentially reputation-destroying complaints about all four of these people who came in good faith to serve in Bill Clinton's government and who are by any standard among the most accom-plished in their field? Is it such a wonderful way to encourage people to come to Washing-

too to serve in government? Some of this junk is being put about by aides and assistants who don't know a tenth of what these men know and would not know bow to judge their competence in any case. The president should at a minimum let the people be decides to force out leave with dignity. The underbanded trashing of them by people to the administration threatens his dignity as well.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.



International Herald Tribune

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By William Safire

whenever public figures moan about the rigors of public scrutiny, some journalists feel called upon to dive into their hair shirts, ostentatiously flagellate themselves and engage in paroxysms of mea culpa?

The preceding paragraph is hyperbole, a Latin word signifying "to throw a ball beyond the limits." Hyperbole is a time-honored tradition in

The rough-and-tumble keeps some sensitive souls out of politics; but it also keeps politics clean.

politics and journalism; it is a colorful and blessed part of the warped woofing in public life.

I employ it today in response to a tine in an essay by my colleague Anthony Lewis: Though he had nn ground for complaint himself, Bobby Inman had a point. It is true that men and women named to high government

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office are often savagely abused."

Mr. Lewis is a cherished friend but is hopelessly compassionate when it comes to liberal lawyers appointed to high office. One man's "savage abuse" and "partisan zealotry" - hyperbole, when applied to principled conserva-tive resistance to the attorneys Lani Guinier and Robert Fiske — is another man's "close scrutiny and

The columnist Ellen Goodman, also chastised by Mr. Inman for daring

WASHINGTON - Why is it, to call attention to his failure to

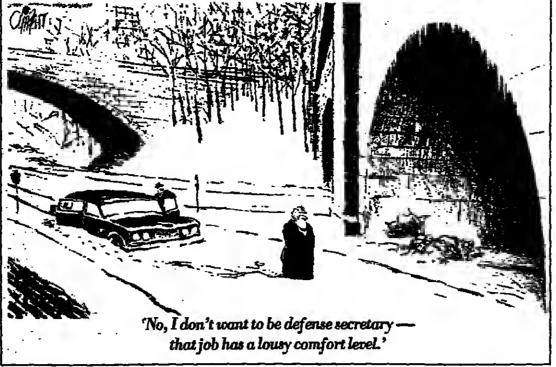
A generation ago, in my Nixon years, I saw how robust media criti-cism could be inhibited by suppress-ing fire. Patrick Buchanan wrote a speech for Spiro Agnew to deliver in Des Moines blasting the unelected elite; that was the end of "instant analysis," and the start of much of the media's antsy self-consciousness

about the power of the press.

Not every journalist joins in the general self-bashing. The other night on television, Ted Koppel characterized Oliver North, the candidate for a Virginia senatorial nomination, as "an accomplished liar and a shameless self-promoter."

When the media critic of the Los Angeles Times, Howard Rosenberg, tut-tutted that this "was a little over the line," ABC's Mr. Koppel held his ground: after all, a jury convicted Mr. North if lying hefore the verdict was set aside. (Mr. North lapped up the media exposure and did not withdraw his candidacy.)

Confirmation hearings can besmear the reputations of good people: Clem-ent Haynsworth, Rubert Bork, John Tower and Clarence Thomas come to mind. (Not much liberal breast-beating about them.) In these cases, the press was condint, not perpetrator; criticism of excesses should be directed to the hatchetpersons in the



hearings, and the press scrutiny lead-ing up to them, test the mettle of nominees much as a campaign shows us how candidates react under fire. Sex lives should be "over the line," but husiness records, previous afficial service, speeches and writings should be sifted and examined closely. That keeps some sensitive souls ont nf

And rigorous confirmations enable Congress and the press to get answers not otherwise available. Back-scratching networks are illuminated. The Pentagon lawyer Jamie Gore-

pompously signs his internal memos "Asst. Atty. General and Chief Operating Officer") to replace Philip Heymann as deputy attorney general and improve the "personal chemistry" atop the Justice Department. Ms. Gorelick should be asked about

her representation of Clark Clifford and Robert Altman in their effort to get First American Bank in pay politics, but the rough-and-tumble their legal fees owed to the law firm of Robert Fiske.

Rnhert Fiske is the man Janet Renn was forced by Mr. Hubbell and the White House counsel, Bernard Nusspolitical system. lick was chosen by Hillary Clinina's independent) counsel in the are doing our job.

But tough-minded confirmation law partner Webster Hubbell (whn Whitewater and Vincent Foster in-

vestigations. Why choose the liberal Mr. Fiske, known to be anathema to conservatives?

Because Mr. Heymann wanted someone else — Donald Ayre — whn insisted that nn lawyer-client privilege be taken by Mr. Nusshaum and the Clintons.

But the malleable Mr. Fiske made nn such demands — which is why the General Services Administration has just signed a three-year lease for Mr. Fiske's headquarters in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Call this savage abuse? Ideological baum, to choose as "special" (nnn- zealntry? Spare us the hair shirts; we

jective observers — and thus carry more weight. Such attacks, even if baseless, remain part of the nominee's public record forever. nation to a senior position, the odds are that confirmation will be fairly painless and mostly unnoticed. But prepare yourself and your family for the worst. If

A final point. The nomination and confirmation

It Was a Good Year on Film, Beginning With 'Much Ado'

By Richard Reeves

T OS ANGELES - For the record, I thought "Schindler's List" was a better movie than "The Piano." If you are into things Irish. I thought "The Snapper" was closer to truth than "In the Name of the Father."

Whether or nnt the voters of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences agree with me, or with you, these movies are serious works of serious purpose. Perhaps something is going on that I don't know about

Like most everyone in my business, I have taken a bit of readers' time to wail about violence and mindlessness in

MEANWHILE

movies and nn television - particularly the laner. I am no great student of ese things, but I sure have seen a lot nf good movies lately.
In addition to those above, I have

"The Age of Innocence," "Farewell My Concubine" (from China) and
"The Accompanist" (from France).
Plus "Beethnven's 2nd," a very funny
movie that satisfied both our 9-yearold and her father. Thinking back, I realize that there were a string of good movies through 1993. "Much Ado About Nuthing" comes in mind — it

had a great script.

The existence of those films and the popularity of most of them are an small accomplishments in a medium where somebody has to put together at least \$10 million even to think about turning on the lights. All this is happening at a time when, if an American wants in see more than a couple of pieces of good theater, he needs a passport and ticket to London.

And, bining the hand that feeds me, this is also a time when book best-seller lists are dominated by the fantasies of Howard Stern and the guy who wrote "The Bridges of Madison County." There may be a logical explanation

for the current wave of good films -- an international explanation, since so many of the ones I liked were inreign - and that is the fact that so many talented young people are being drawn to film rather than in the stage, television, journalism or the loneliness of book writing. In Hollywood, there is a jnke about God coming in Mother Teresa and of-fering her anything on earth as reward

God says there must be something, and she says, "Well, maybe I could direct." Being a director (or even a lowly actor or lowner screenwriter) seems to be the amhition of about half of young America, beginning with my three sons. Those kids are the recent equivalents of people who once wanted to be playwrights like Kaufman and Hart or star reporters like

for her good works. Money, pleasure,

youth - she turns it all down. Finally

Woodward and Bernstein. This year's movies showcase enormous talent, and you get the sense that there is more where that came from.

There is a price to be paid, of course, to get to do work nf a certain seriousness - or just in do the kind of work you want to do - in a corporate culture as intensely commercial as the movie husiness. If you want to do a quirky blackand-white film about the Holocaust, it helps a int to be Steven Spielberg, maker of hillions in films about extraterrestri-

als and dinosaurs. The same is true of Martin Scorsese, who has made a lot of people a lot of money with films, good films, where blood flows in rivers. It is hard to imagine the expression on a studio chief flow when the score was said by wanted face when Mr. Scorsese said he wanted to do Edith Wharton; in fact, it is hard to imagine that any executive knew what Edith Wharton has done lately.

That, though, is the way it works in any "creative" business. The reward for making a successful movie is the chance to do another. Then, if you stay lucky, one day you get a chance to do what you want to do - no matter that everyone else thinks you're crazy.
"Stick with what works" is usually the

mottn of bottnm-liners who have no dea what works.

At any rate, the business of making popular films seems in me to have had a very creative year, nne to be proud of, hopefully one that will be repeated again

and again with new names and dreams.

Let's face it, print peers, this is not only
what young people want to do, it is a way
they want to teach and learn. "Schindler's List" has the reach and impact that books once had —the kind of influence William Shirer's "Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" had on people like me.

Universal Press Syndicate,

Show the Children

S HOULD WE take nur youngsters to see "Schindler's List"? Should we expose them to the excremental assault nn the dignity of men, women and children during the horror of the Holocaust? Or will we inadvertently lay a heavy

stone of despair upon their hearts? It is important that they know what happened. It is perilous to raise children in ignorance of the past,

The question is not whether to know or in remember but what to remember and how to serve the honor of that memory so that it strengthens our morale and morality. Oskar Schindler, the Roman Catholic rescuer, represents that small but precious number of human beings who risked their fortunes and lives to rescue people not of their faith. In every country that the Nazi predators invaded, there were ordinary men and women who re-fused to succumb to the ugly ranionalization that there is no alternative to passive complicity with intalizarian killers. Our children must know it all.

- Rabbt Harold M. Schulweis, commenting in the Los Angeles Times.

Hard-Learned Lessons From One Who Has Been in the Cross Hairs

keeps politics clean.

WASHINGTON — The decision of my friend Bobby Inman to withdraw his nomination to be secretary of defense and now the naming of another friend, Bill Perry, for the same job prompt some personal observations on the nomination and processing the same personal observations on the nomination and processing the same personal observations on the nomination and processing the same personal observations on the nomination and processing the same personal observations on the nomination and processing the same personal observations of the same personal obs

confirmation process.

It is a process I know well from three very different nominations. I know from personal experience the joy of quick and manimous confirmation, the pain of withdrawal and the satisfaction of strong, bipartisan confirmation after a long and contentious struggle. I come away from it all convinced that the Senaie must be free to conduct the most searching inquiry as part of confirmation. No area of personal or professional life of those nominated to the most senior positions in government

should be beyond scrutiny.

If this is true for the Senate, then it will also be true for journalists. But I also believe that senators and journalists have an obligation to conduct their inquiries responsibly, open-mindedly and with re-instantly to the entire country and even to the gard for fairness, accuracy and the dignity of all world. It is only fairly recently that those attacks

By Robert M. Gates

Of the hundreds of dedicated and skilled senior government officials I have known working for six presidents of both parties, f have never known one

his or her character or integrity.

No one forgets such attacks, Some swallow hard bitterness. Some go forward burdened by rancor

and cynicism. And some simply withdraw.
But no one who has not been "in the cross hairs"
can know the pain caused even the toughest nominee by an off-handed comment by a senator or an allegation impugning one's character. A sense of

honor is not a quaint anachronism; it is strong in most of those willing to do public service. While it is true that personal attacks on would-be officials are as old as the republic, it is also true that only in recent years have those attacks been flashed concerned. Special care is warranted on matters have come not from easily recognizable partisan relating to a nominee's character and integrity. publications or sources but from purportedly ob-

Because close scrutiny is critical to public trust, I presidents of both parties, f have never known one recommend no change to the formal process of whio was not deeply affected by a public attack on nomination and confirmation. Nor should press is or her character or integrity. But I would urge the Senate and the media to

at the price of public service and go on without reflect on their parts in it. I would encourage members of Congress to be more restrained in offering off-the-cuff, and often poorly informed, comments about a nominee. In the interest of fair play and nbjectivity, journalists should work harder to get the full story when offered a juicy tidbit, especially when tendered by a source who does not want to be named or by someone with an obvious agenda or vendetta.

And the White House and Senate should estabhish new ground rules relaxing the long-required public silence of nominees between the announcement of an appointment and Senate hearings to allow a nominee the right of self-defense - espe cially on issues of character or past actions.

For prospective nominees, when you accept nomi-

you are in the private sector, prepare for intense examination of your professional life and your income, and be prepared to have the activities of your children and other relatives bared, personal and marital problems aired, and friends as well as business or professional associates investigated.

If you are in government, expect to carry baggage from one administration to the next. You will properly bear the cumulative weight of all your ions and decisions over the years.

process for just about everyone — even those who skate through — is a lot like a root canal. But if you are successful, and most nominees are, the challenge and honor of public service and the satisfaction of tackling the nation's problems, of belping to make history, make it all worthwhile. If the president calls, f hope you can accept.

The writer is a former CIA director. He contributed this comment to The Washington Past.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Early Hitler-Stalin Collaboration is Bunk

Regarding Evidence of Nazi. passed by parliament and con-Communist Collusion Behind the firmed by President von Hinden-Propaganda (Opinion, Jan. 25) burg. These laws marked the end of by Stephen Koch: What an interesting but specious

melange of semiconnected elements Mr. Koch uses to cobble ments Mr. Koch uses to cobble together a theory of Hitler-Stalin collaboration in 1933. Unfortunately, it fails, beginning with the contention that the night of the Reichstag fire was a "freezing night" on Feb. 27, 1933 (Rudolf Diels, Gestapo fiead, wrote in his memoirs that it was "ein regnerischer Vorfrühlingadend," a drizzly pressyring evening).

ischer Vorfrühlingsabend, "a drizzly prespring evening).

The contentions that the Bolgarian Georgi Dimitrov was freed in a conspiracy, that the "Night of the Long Knives," when the SA storm trooper chief, Ernst Röhm, and the rest of the brown-shirt leadership were executed by the SS black thirts, and that Hitler and Stalin had some tacit understanding (the Ruth Fischer theory) would be very convenient. Unfortunately, they are most unlikely.

they are most unlikely.

There are unending theories about the Reichstag fire. All were sired, many discredited. The most likely should have been that the Nazis set it themselves, by way of a secret passage from Hermann Gör-ing's newly refurbished palace. Berim's fire chief, Walter Gempo, who probably knew the whole story, was arrested and then found dead in his cell. Hamussen, the nightchub clairvoyant and Nazi confidant, who had quasi-predicted the fire, and who was said to have recruited the deranged Dutch Communist who confessed it, was

also found murdered. What did matter was that the Reichstag fire set off the fear of a Communist coup, which allowed Hitler to demand restrictive new laws, which were immediately

democracy for Germany. There was surprisingly little opposition to their passage. Germans wanted to give their newly installed rulers the chance to clean up the mess. In return, German citizens were willing to relinquish most of their precious rights with the new Hitlerian "laws elements that could have simplified discussion of membership for East European countries in NATO: for the protection of the state." Obviously, this was in Hitler's interest. As for Mr, Dimitrov, who was arrested with two other Bulgari-

an Communists as a co-conspirator in the fire, and who, according to Mr. Koch, was released in an arrangement with the Communists: Mr. Dimitrov's testimony in open. Mr. Dimitrov's testimony in open court, with the international press in attendance, made the clever Mr. Goring look like a fool. Mr. Dimitrov also successfully hinted that the fire had been set by the Nazis for their own power play. When he finished testifying, it was too late for any Nazi-Communist collusion. The fat was in the fire. There was little to do but to discharge him for

The fat was in the fire. Incre was little to do but to discharge him for insufficient evidence. He later became prime minister of postwar Communist Bulgaria.

True, there was some Soviet-German collaboration before August 1939, mainly to do with aviation and trade, but in February 1922 neither Hiller nor Stalin was 1933, neither Hitler nor Stalin was sufficiently aware of the other or prescient about the other's place in the future to strike a deal. Hitler's greatest early talent was his intu-ition. The Reichstag fire, no matter who set it, gave him the opportuni-ty, in his words, to "use democracy

to destroy democracy." JOHN WEITZ New York

The writer is author of "Hitler's Diplomat: The Life and Times of Joachim von Ribbentrop."

Regarding "Europe Needs a Strong NATO, Not Utoplan Gim-micks" by Henry Klssinger and "East Europeans Should Get a Real West European 'Yes' in 1994" by Timothy Garton Ash, Michael Mertes and Dominique Moisi

1) Will West Europeans be willing to fight for the Poles and others?
Will Americans be willing to the for countries that a former president could not even locate on the man?
Why should the West offer a service it cannot provide?

thetical attack from Russia.

ropeans request is to speed admission to the European Union, it should be rejected. Membership should be judged on its own merits. For now, their interests would be better served by a strong effort at economic integration among themselves. West Europeans have shown no great desire to trade with them, let alone pay the costs of bringing them to European Union levels.

Decide About Russia

(Opinion, Jan. 24): The writers of both articles omit

2) Is it reasonable to add to the task of NATO, which today is less and less capable of defending even the European Union? Europeans do not want to serve in their own ar-mies, nor to pay for strong profes-sional armies to withstand a hypo-3) If the purpose of the East En-

4) If the hope is that Russia and other ex-Soviet states will one day be able to join NATO, would that not be the time to disband NATO?

5) If, on the other hand, we think a common defense system is neces-sary, do we really need a committee of European Union defense minis-ters, NATO and Western European Union officials to manage it?

Europe should make up its mind on whether Russia will remain a

danger for the next decade or so. If the answer is yes, NATO should be brought up to its task in manpower and firepower, and it should count on the United States only for its nuclear shield. If the answer is no. NATO should be abandoned as

Javca, Spain. The New Prohibition

Regarding "All's Fair in the War on Crime" (Opinion, Jan. 29) by A. M. Rosenthal:

The United States got along quite well for its first 150 years with legalized drugs, including co-caine and opium derivatives. Pro-bibition of alcohol, that first great mistake of those busybodies who say "there ought to be a law," not only did not work according to its intent, it made the Mafia an en-United States and seriously eroded respect for the law. (Alcohol con-sumption actually rose during Prohibition and fell dramatically upon repeal.) The current Prohibition, unfortunately, takes up where the last one left off, again making bat-tlefields of our cines.

If the extraordinary profit incen tive artificially created by criminal-ization did not exist, would drug dealing be the temptation it now it for underprivileged youth? How much of today's violent crime stems from that windfall profit, or from the inability to pay artificially inflated prices? Justice Department studies have estimated that a staggering 50 percent of all proper-ty crimes are drug-related.

L for one, object to my tax dollars being used to create criminals out of citizens who use mind-altering sub-stances other than the officially sanctioned caffeine, motime, alcohol, and prescription drugs. I object to a crimmalization which results in an increase in substance abuse; object to the steady degradation of the U.S. Constitution, which it inevitably entails. The only ones who benefit from the war on drugs are international crime cartels. A number of well-reasoned pro

posals for decriminalization exist. It is time to lift the taboo, and let them become part of open public debate.
Thank God the United States has a surgeon-general in Joycelyn Edens who has the guts to ask the ultimate politically incorrect question. GREGORY BAILEY.

Too Good to Be True?

Regarding "From a Child's Pen. a Sarajevo War Diary" (Jan. 7):

Am I the only one who found the story of the new "Anne Frank" from Bosnia a little too heartwarm ing to believe? I suppose next we'll be hearing that Hollywood has optioned her story for its next big feel-good movie

ELIZABETH R. WISE.

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High Rollers, **High Stakes:** The Casinos Of Mayfair

Getting a 'Drop' On the Gaming Clubs of London

By David Spanier

ONDON - You don't need to be a millionaire for a night out at the tables in London. In good times and in bad, the British love to gamble. in bad, the British love to gamble. You can play for the price of a taxi ride or you can stake tens of thousands of pounds. Either way, the casinos dotted around the raffish little strip of Mayfair set between between Piccadilly and Park Lane are on a roll.

The "drop" or total money gambled in the capital's 21 casinos rose to a record total last

year, close to £1.5 billion (\$2.25 billion). Londoners themselves, squeezed by recession and stung by new taxes, are not the main players. The new high rollers are punters from the Far East. A group of Malaysians recently dropped several million at the Ritz Club on Piccadilly, which turned in a pretax profit of £20 million last year.

profit of £20 million last year.

According to another high-rolling casino, Crockford's on Curzon Street, its top 10 players in the past three years accounted for more than half its total profit. When one high roller flies home to lick his wounds, another is likely

Part of the charm of casinos in London is that every establishment reflects, in its style, its staff, its tone, the finely graded nuances of the British class system. Which is to say there is garning to suit all cocial levels. there is gaming to suit all social levels.

A player may dine in candlelighted splendor under the chandeliers of Les Ambassadeurs, formerly Lord Rothschild's ornate

mansion at the end of Park Lane, Or a gambler can sneak off to Soho, where amid the sleaze and the strip joints he can roll dice with the locals at Chester's, newly decorated in gunslinging Wild West style. Or be can choose a comfortable upper-middle ambience at Maxim's in Kensington, which among other attractions has a private dining room with a minstrels' gallery. Yet you could live in London for months

on end and never be aware that this is the capital city of European gambling, British casinos are not allowed to advertise their wares. The whole operation is discreetly hidden from view. The official regulation of casino gambling is like Victorian society's attitude to sex: It may be necessary to allow gambling, for those who cannot resist this (regrettable) urge. But, really, it should not be seen in public.

Control of gaming has always been marked

by a Puritan streak, going right back to the days of Henry VIII. One indulgence, however, is permitted under modern British law. Though the kind of gilded hospitality that Las as and Atlantic City



tice does allow gamblers to pause for dinner. And the dining is often spectacular. The che's at the top London casinos vie with each other in presenting as elaborate a cuisine as any restaurant in town, often with Arabic, Chinese, Indian and Thai menus.

It may be some consolation to a Japanese

financier or Chinese taipan who has dropped a couple of million for the night that they can eat, drink and be merry at the house's ex-pense. Even so, they need to drink up pretty fast: Under British regulations the bars shut at 11 P. M. No drinks at the gaming table, either. This is absolutely taboo, as an "in-

ducement" to gamble. The ambivalence of the British approach to gambling means that a visitor in town for a couple of nights who might want to visit a casino cannot just walk in off the street and play, American-style, Casinos are licensed as "clubs" and the players are therefore "members." Before making a first visit, a player must sign on, 48 hours ahead of time, signal-ing his or her intention to gamble. The idea is to ensure that would-be ounters are of a calm favored clients is prohibited, the code of prac- and balanced frame of mind and to prevent often writes about gambling.

anyone dropping in to try their luck at rou-lette or blackjack just on impulse (perish the

The club subscription in most cases is nominal. The 48-hour rule, more than any other, irks the casino industry, which depends for the bulk of its profit on overseas visitors, who may be in London for a sbort stay. The casinos maintain that foreign players, at least, should be exempt from the rule. But visitors are allowed into casinos if they are guests of a member. Hours of opening: 2

P. M. to 4 A. M., 365 days a year.
The latest casino to open is Aspinall's on Curzon Street. As befits Britain's most celebrated gambler. John Aspinall offers the highest maximum in town, £2,000 on a number at roulette, worth £70,000 if it hits. A player's maximum win or loss m such a session could easily run to £4 million to £6 million. At those stakes, which do not hap-pen every day, who cares about a drink after 11 P. M.?

Japan's Harbinger of Spring

By Carol Lutfy

OKYO - The cherry blossom may be idealized for its delicacy and fleeting beauty, but it is the intrepid plum blossom, acting as nature's foot soldier, that ushers in Japan's spring season every year. Braving February snow and winds, the bearty blossoms, known as ume, coax the nation out from under foot.

warmers and into parks and gardens. They also bring a season of festivities.

Ume viewing is, at its best, a time of enthusiastic eating. From beneath a dusting of snow, a plum subculture emerges, and one of Japan's most popular foods is devoured with abandon. Made from unripe plums harvested the previous lune, the tart unrebesti vested the previous June, the tart umebosh vested the previous June, the tart uneboshi, or salted plum, is available in more than 20 varieties. There are also plum crackers, plum tea, plum jam, plum vinegar, plum wine and even plum noodles. At public plum groves and private plum gardens throughout the Tokyo metropolitan area, crowds hover around food stalls, hands extended to grab a sample of the year's wackiest offerings.

Japanese plum trees are members of the Western apricot family. In their rivalry with the more celebrated cherry blossom, they remain a distant — perhaps unjustified—second, but have a few undisputed strengths. First and foremost, the trees are painstaking works of art, with slim trunks and intricately gnarled branches that attest to years of almost constant pruning. Then, too, their velvety blossoms — in red, blue, pink, yellow and white — are fragrant and long-lasting, compared with scentless, short-lived cherry

compared with scentless, short-inved cherry blossoms, in white and pink only.

That said, fans of ume viewing need to he as tough in the face of the cold as the blossoms they set out to appreciate. Hanegi Park, in the city's residential Setagaya Ward, Park, in the city's residential Setagaya Ward, initiates Tokyo's plum-blossom season with a blustery festival that begins on Feb. 6. Visitors approaching the park are greeted by the mournful song of a roasted-potato vendor. Operating out of a small white pickup truck, from which he cooks and sells pipinghot sweet potatoes, he is a soulful reminder that winter has not yet turned to spring.

Hanegi Park offers family-style fun beneath a canopy of about 650 plum trees. The centerpiece of the festival is a bonsai plumtree exhibition. Among the perennial favor-

tree exhibition. Among the perennial favor-ites is a variety that is difficult to breed with pink, yellow and blue blossoms all on the same tree. There are also specimens that have been trained to grow at a 60-degree angle — a feat that probably has more adventurous than true aesthetic value.

Beyond the exhibition, there is food, food and more food: hot baked potatoes, oozing with butter; grilled and blackened corn on the cob; bubbling oden stew; teaming udon noodles — and hot sake to wash it all down.

In the upper-middle-class neighborhood of Umegaoka (roughly translated as Hills of Phum Blossoms), the festival is distinguished by its laid-back, no-frills atmosphere. Parents

holding their children's hands cross paths with snuggling couples. The rows of trees seem to be topped with tufts of cotton candy. Across town, the plum festival at Yushima Shrine in Shitamachi, Tokyo's old quarter, bubbles over with traditional entertainment

bubbles over with traditional entertainment and down-home hospitality. Upon entering the shrine grounds, visitors are greeted with cups of steaming green tea, served up by neighborhood volunteers.

Yushima is one of Tokyo's oldest shrines, dating from the mid-14th century. It holds an annual celebration devoted to the plum blossom from Feb. 15 through March 15. (The festival coincides with Japan's college entrance-exam season, so you are bound to notice that racks of ema, vorive plaques, notice that racks of ema, vorive plaques, from students praying for success, vastly outnumber the plum trees.) In fact, the 450

From beneath a dusting of snow, an entire plum subculture emerges.

or so plum trees on the grounds are not the main attraction. It is the carefully organized entertainment that makes Yushima the most colorful ume festival in town.

Visitors are likely to chance upon a professional paper cutter who produces likenesses of a dragon, an ox-drawn cart, and Akebono, the Hawaiian-born sumo wrestler, in seconds. There is also an annual auction of bananas. Eating the bananas is supposed to help high school students pass their college entrance exams, and the competition among parents to buy them is comical. On the other side of the shrine grounds, women in ume-patterned kimonos demonstrate the tea ceremony, and food stall after food stall offers free samples of plum crackers, plum tea and plum wine.

plum crackers, plum tea and plum wine.

If pondering natural beauty is your pleasure, Yoshino Baigo, a village overflowing with 25,000 trees, is the place to go. Just an hour or so outside Tokyo, Yoshino is situated on the banks of the Tama River against a dramatic backdrop of jagged-edged mountains. Situated in the greater city of Ome (Blue Plum), the town is an advertisement for Japan's scenic heauty. for Japan's scenic beauty.
Yoshino has been known for centuries as a

kind of plum paradise for its wide variety of plum products. Though considerably scaled down today, that tradition lives on through the efforts of part-time plum growers.

The walk through Yoshino village is as captivating as the enormous public plum groves it shelters. You will find the ubiquitous food stalls realing executions from

tous food stalls, selling everything from plum vinegar to plum toilet paper. But soon, trafficked streets lead into narrow paths that are flanked by private gardens.

Though you'll pass an occasional cabbage patch and rice paddy, plums are the local

passion: hand-pruned bonsai plum trees, hand-picked salted plums and home-made plum jams are for sale everywhere.

The plum groves, stretching as far as the eye can see, leap straight out of an impressionist painting—confident brush strokes in white, pink, yellow and gray, daubed across entire hillsides. During the official nine festival, Feb. 26 to March 27, you'll run into musicians and other merrymakers.

Northeast of Tokyo, Kairakuen in Mito City is the country's preemment place for plum viewing. Designated as one of the three most celebrated gardens in Japan, it is cherished not only for its elegant layout and landscaping, but for the progressive ideas behind its creation. It was formerly owned by Nariaki Tokugawa, the minth Lord of Mito, who, unlike other feudal lords of his day, sought to share his passion for plum blossoms. In the mid-1830s he built Kairakuen and opened its door to the public. knen and opened its door to the public.
During peak blossoming season, he invited village elders to write poetry in his villa.
These days, peak season brings to Kairaknen a full-blown festival from Feb. 20 to

March 21. As at other ume festivals, there are food stalls galore; there are also open-air tea ceremonies, outdoor koto (Japanese harp) performances and miniature plum trees on exhibit and for sale. While the

lestival is terrific, it is also crowded, attracting as many as 10,000 tourists a day.

A visit to the grounds reveals cherry trees, azaleas and Japanese bush clover in addition to the 10 varieties of plum. It also offers a look at Nariaki's former villa, whose interiors are open to the public. The name of the villa — Kobuntei — hints at the importance of plumblossom imagery in ancient Chinese and Jap-anese poetry. Nariaki named it after an old Chinese verse that says plum blossoms need a scholarly environment to flourish.

In this spirit. Nariaki established Kodo-kan, one of the Japan's first university-like institutions, in Mito City. Though only a fraction the size of Kairakuen, Kodokan's grounds are laced with plum trees and worth a visit if you're planning a leisurely day.

Carol Lufy, a journalist who divides her time between New York and Tokyo, wrote this for The New York Times.

HEAR THIS

■ It's nothing, if not art, that has visitors to the Tate Gallery in Liverpool lining up to see an empty room created by an American artist, Ann Hamilton. She calls the work "Mineme," the Greek
word for memory, Museum officals speak
of the "charged emptiness" in the room
which "is laid bare, and the outside world can be seen and felt through the windows." What you see is what you get

MOVIE

Todos a la Carcel

Directed by Luis G. Berlanga.

Berlanga has taken the pulse of Spanish sature during a long ca-reer, dating from the classic "Bienvenido Mister Marshall" of the 1950s. Now, in his first film in six years, he presents a scorching and hilarious critique of Spain's governing Socialists. the opposition conservatives, the clergy, haute-cuisine Spanish Basque chefs and even the CIA. As former political prisoners un-der Franco, the Socialists plan an overnight reunion in a jail (carcel). But the organizers cynically aim to pocket most of the charitable donations for the event, while a distraught businessman shows up hoping to meet a government minister and get paid \$570,000 the state owes him for installing toilets in public buildings. Don't worry, he is told, the government owes everyone money. The problem for viewers not immersed in contemporary Spain is the likelihood of missing some of the best jokes. The camera deftly moves from vignette to vignette, almost like little waves at sea, carrying the story forward to the next laugh. (Al Goodman, IHT)

Directed by Takayoshi Yamaguchi. Japan.

Minoru, having nothing else to do, works for a second-rate manga mag called Maiden's Dream. Keiko. his girlfriend, otherwise unoccupied, maybe wants to go to Brazil. Yumi, his other girlfriend, sort of up in the air, is thinking perhaps of trying out another boyfriend. Maybe. For a film in which this is all that happens, the power is surprising. This is because Yamaguchi, making his first picture, is really mapping the emo-tional desert in which the young unwittingly dwell. They play around try things out, and do not even consider committing themselves to anything or any-one — do not, indeed, even

know that this is occasionally possible. Yamaguchi feels strongly about all this waste. He knows it well, as a refugee from the empty terrain of TV advertising, and he quit his job to say it in this 16mm, black-andwhite film. He also knows his Jarmusch - knows his Antonioni, too -but most important.

he knows himself. (Donald Richie, IHT)

Directed by Michael Apted.

Whenever Hollywood trots out its favorite premise about the beautiful blind woman and the deadly stalker, the audience discovers something new. So "Blink," a variation on this discreetly sadistic formula, brings its share of little revelations: That even a mystery story can be overpowered by high-tech special effects. That if a stalker wants to be scary be'd better show a little style. And that beautiful hlind women are a lot

tougher than they used to be.
"Blink" finds something enticingly spooky in Emma Brody. who is first seen as the milkyeved fiddler with an Irish rock band, played by Madeleine Stowe. But this film isn't content to explore Emma's colorful character. It insists on having a gimmick, too. "Blink" focuses on Emma's uncertain vision. When Emma receives corneal transplants after 20 years of blindness, her evesignt comes back in a peculiar way. She can see someone without registering the image until hours later, a phenomenon that is central to the uneven screenplay. So "Blink" nas Emma being stalked o, phantom villains who may or may not be anywhere near her. That device provides a good way of scaring riewers out of their seats. But the film gets so sidetracked by its computer tricks that it neglects to fill in some very basic

elements of its suspense plot. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

Ins and Outs of Tokyo and Kyoto

By David M. Kahn

OKYO - Anyone who is about to make a first trip to Tokyo. Kyoto or both faces a quandary when it comes to choosing good guide-books from the dozens available. Trial and error has taught me that the sensibility of the authors is far more important than the publisher's brand name.

The best guides to Tokyo and Kyoto are written by people who have spent considerable time in Japan or who are Japanese. Their books evoke the rich atmosphere of Japanese culture rather than merely describe it and the points of interest they chose to discuss are more than stops on the itinerary.

If you want a single practical guide that will get you around Tokyo and Kyoto, the best volume is the revised edition of June Kinoshita and Nicholas Paievsky's "Gateway to Japan," published in 1992. It covers the country, but includes detailed sections on Tokyo and Kyoto. The Tokyo portion was issued separately in 1993 under the title "Gateway to Tokyo." Almost one-quarter of "Gateway to Japan"

is devoted to an introduction to Japanese history and culture. The information on festivals, crafts, cuisine, and other subjects is more thorough and more thoughtfully presented than in comparable general guides to Japan. "Gateway to Japan" divides Tokyo into

four major quadrants and suggests neighbor-hoods and sites to visit in each zone. Kyoto is similarly covered in five sections. The authors hit the highlights and provide extensive listings of well-chosen lodgings and restaurants. Tokyo is basically big. modern, and brassy.

But it also has another, warmer, and more traditional side. For travelers interested in exploring the city's rich heritage there are two Tokyo: Walks in the City of the Shogun" and Tae Moriyama's "Tokyo Adventures:

Glimpses of the City in Bygone Eras."

Both are organized around walking tours
of distinctive Tokyo neighborhoods, and include discussions of museums, temples and other attractions as well as shopping and dining recommendations.

Of the two, "Old Tokyo: Walks in the City of the Shogun" is the more charming. Shitamachi, the focus of the book, is a collection of older Tokyo neighborhoods that more or less flank the Sumida River. In the city's premodem period, merchants, craftsmen, geisha, Kabuki actors and other commoners filled Shitamachi's teeming streets. In contrast, the hilly areas in the city's western region were the preserve of the shogun, the great lords, or daimyo, and their vassals.

The book includes tours of 11 neighborhoods. Among my favorites is Yanaka, a beautiful area filled with small wooden temples and houses that have somehow escaped carthquakes, bombings and redevelopment. The book identifies quaint shops to visit along the way, such as Isetatsu, where patterned paper goods are sold.

The author's dining recommendations have

particularly endeared her book to me. In each tour she identifies marvelous restaurants. Most have been doing business for generations and they all specialize in particular areas of Japa-nese cuisine. The book tells you what to order and spells out the appropriate Japanese words phonetically. Her recommendations include Ponta in Ueno and Daikokuya in Asakusa. Ponta, housed in a new building with chic, traditional detailing, specializes in tonkatsu, a tender-deep-fried pork cutlet. At Daikokuya, a neighborhood restaurant, connoisseurs order tendon, a seafood tempura in a thick sauce

in Bygone Eras, published in 1993, explores most of the same Shitamachi neighborhoods covered by the Enbursu book. But Tokyo Adventures' devotes equal space to walking tours in other sections of Tokyo like the fashionable Aoyama, with its designer bou-A major attraction in Aoyama is the Nezu

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Art Museum. As the book notes, the museum's collections of Japanese screens and tea ceremony utensils are wonderful. But an even greater feature is its spacious traditional gar-den that spreads down the hill. The narrow paths take visitors past teabouses, stone lanterns and over small wooden bridges.

HERE are many other specialized guidebooks to Tokyo, including Rick Kennedy's "Good Tokyo Res-taurants," reissued in a third edition in 1992; Thomas and Elien Flannigan's "To-kyo Museums: A Complete Guide," published in 1993, and Sucven L. Clemens's "Tokyo Pink Guide," also published in 1993.

Whichever you choose, always check for one thing: the presence of detailed maps that can get you to where you are going. Tokyo's address system can only be described as cha-otic. Mailmen know where things are, but no one else does. One friend told me of stopping in at a neighborhood police station to find out where a particular store might be. The policeman didn't have a clue and called the shop, only to discover it was two doors away. The best guidebooks to Tokyo take account of this situation by including finely detailed

David M. Kahn, director of the Brooklyn Historical Society and a frequent visitor to Japan, wrote this for The New York Times.

D New York Times Edited by Will Shortz.

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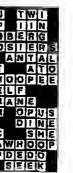
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The Airship: Cruise Liner of the Future or One More Dream?

Control of the Contro

By Roger Collis International Herold Tribune

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HE dateline was Lakehurst, New Jersey, Mey 6, 1937. At 7:23 P. M., the German zeppelin Hindenburg. docking after its first ocean crossing of the season, burst into flames, killing 36 people. The disaster ended the reign of the great airships. No matter that the nine-year-

The Trequest Traveler

old Graf Zeppelin had retired that year after 144 uneventful trans-Atlantic crossings, and in 1929 flew from Tokyo to Los Angeles nonstop. The British had dismantled their R-100 after the crash of the ill-designed R-101 on its maiden voyage to India in 1930. The Hindenburg disaster was the coup de grace. for public and government confidence in

airship safety.
Since then, airships in the form of blimps -nonrigid airships without a frame - have found a role in police work and coastal surveillance, off-shore rig maintenance and as IV camera platforms to cover sports events. And, of course, as flying billboards,

they are familiar sights above cities like San

Francisco, Tokyo and Sydney.

But today, sirships are beginning to make a comeback as passenger vehicles — for regular shuttle services and luxury sky cruises. Traveling at speeds of 30 to 60 miles (50 to 100 kilometers) an hon just 800 feet (240 meters) above ground, airships offer spectacular views, and a quiet, spacious environment — you can walk around, even open the windows. Modern airships are safe, comfortable, cheap to operate and environment-friendly. (Airships consume about eight gallons of fuel an hour and can operate for a week on the fuel that a 747 uses taxing

from the gate to the runway,)
"We're exploring the possibility of sky
cruises over parts of the world that are best seen from a ship —rain forests in Brazil and Peru, Hawaii, châteaux of the Loire, flights along the Nile to see the pyramids, air safaris in Kenya; the idea of cruising over Venice would be speciacular," says George Spyrou, chairman of Airship Management Services in Connecticut, which owns and operates airships, "Airships are natural tie-ins with cruise ships — coming in to Cannes and then doing a sky cruise, you'd pack the ship out." Airship Management operates Skyship

600 airships — originally developed by a British company, Airship Industries, of which Spyrou was marketing director. In

1990, Airship Industries collapsed, and design and manufacturing rights for the Skyships were acquired by Westinghouse.

The Skyship 600 is 193 feet long with a cabin for 10 to 12 passengers and a cruising speed of about 50 miles an hour. The 6,000-oblice passengers and a cruising speed of about 50 miles an hour. The 6,000-oblice passengers are services (About 20,000 oblices). cubic-meter envelope (about 210,000 cubic feet) is filled with inert helium rather than the inflammable hydrogen of the prewar airships. (By a tragic irooy the U. S. govern-ment refused helium supplies for the Hin-denburg — for which the ship was designed for strategic reasons.)

The early ships were also bedeviled by structural failures in the elaborate aluminum skeletons enclosing the gasbags. The Skyships are built with modern lightweight composite plastics — the gondola is bonded to the envelope - with fiber-optic avionics and controls. "State-of-the-art with conventional air-craft is what they call fly-by-wire, electronic signaling to the controls with oo rods and linkages," says Roger Munk, architect of the Skyship and now with Westinghouse as tech-

nical director of its airship program. "We've

gone one step beyond that. We are the first

aircraft in the world to fly with a fly-by-light system. We've thrown away all electrics and do all the signaling with optic fibers."

Skyships are powered by two Porsche turbo engines, linked to variable-pitch propel-lers, which can vector, or swivel through 200 degrees to move the ship up and down and forward and backward. The ship can thereforc hover and maneuver with even more sensitivity than a helicopter (in fact, more like a Harrier jump-jet) but without the ooise and commotion. In calm conditions, it can hover six inches from the ground or sea. The only power an airship needs for hovering is to counteract the wind. "It's just like a fish in the water up there," Spyrou says. The old zeppelins could sail the Atlantic at 80 miles per hour (making the crossing in two and a half days) but were clumsy when it came to docking: They were only able to move forward against the wind.

IND is the nemesis of an airship. Io windy patches or updrafts, the ship can pitch and roll like a sailboat dipping through the waves. In had weather, such as rain or snow, or wind over about 25 knots (29 miles per hour), most airship pilots

would not take off — although an airship can cope with such weather when airborne. "It's not so much the wind speed as the gusting." Spyrou says, "It's taking off and landing. If we have a steady 30-knot wind we can mast, no problem — but if we have gusting, shifting conditions of 20 to 30 knots, the pilots are very uncomfortable. So we try not to fly, or stand off. It's a buoyant valles. You are oot going to have a problem unless

We're a lot less weather-dependent and we can fly twice as often as larger airships— we were overhead at the Wembley Cup final when they were registering 35 knots, says Hugh Band, marketing director of Virgin Lightships, part of Virgin Atlantic. "Lightships are smaller than Skyships, but more aerodynamic and sleeker. We can fly in, yes, in gusting conditions of about 30 knots. Wc

you bump into something." An airship is more durable than it looks. It can fly for

several hours with a hole the size of a saucer

fly 50 knots flat out in calm conditions." Lightships are made by American Blimp Corp. in Portland, Oregon. They carry four passengers and light up at night with a giant light hulh inside a translucent envelope. Wc do champagne night cruises over the theme parks in Orlando charging \$80 to \$130 for half an bour to two hours," Band says. We're looking at developing a larger-scale

passenger Lightship."
Enter the U.S. Navy, which awarded Westinghouse a \$168 million contract to build a giant airship to replace Boeing AWACS surveillance aircraft. An airship would have longer endurance and be much less expensive to operate. The Skyship 5000, 400 feet loog (oearly twice the length of a 747), with an envelope of 70,000 cubic me-- smaller than the Hindenburg's 200,000 cubic meters — is scheduled for 1996. A civil version could carry 100 people in a double-deck configuration for trans-Pacific and trans-Atlantic flights at speeds up to 100 miles an hour.

Meanwhile, Zeppelin Luftschifftechnik in Friedrichshafen, Germany, is developing new airships (205 and 330 feet long seating 12 and 84 passengers) with a top speed of 87 miles per hour. They will have semi-rigid airframes — a bybrid of a himp and a prewar dirigible. In silhouette, they beve an uncanny resemblance to the old zeppelins. Perhaps in 1996, when the prototype flies, the ghost of the Hindenburg will finally be exorcised.

BELGIUM

Musée d'Art Ancien, tel: (2) 508-32-11, closed Mondays, Continu-ing/To Feb. 27: "Les XX et La Libra Esthetique, Cent Ans Après." Features the works exhibited under the aegis of the two audaclous Belgian associations between 1884 and 1914. Includes works by Seurat, Bonnard, Ensor and van de Velde,

Provinciaal Museum voor Moderne Trovincials Museum voor Moderne . Kunst, tel: (59) 50-81-18, closed . Tuesdays. To March 7: "Henri Victor . Wolvens." A retrospective: of 250 works by the figurative Belgian painter (1896-1977), including figure paintings, interior scenes, land-scenes and sees pages. scapes and seascapes.

BRITAIN London

Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 439-7438, open daily. Continu-ing/To April 2: "The Unknown Modigliani." More than 400 drawings by halian artist Amedeo Modigliani from 1908 to 1924, Continuing/To April 8: "In Pursuit of the Absolute: Art In the Ancient World." The exhibit will

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Montreel
Musee des Beaux-Arts, fei: (514)
285-2000, closed Mondays. To May
1: "Duane Hanson." 30 hyperrealiatic sculptures reveel the other side of
the American Dream.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Prague Photographique de San Francisco."

Castle Riding School, tel: (2) 33- Photographs taken in 1877 from

37-32-32. Continuing/To March 27: "Recent and Contemporary Czech Painting From the State Gal-leries" Collections." Focuses on Czech painting from the 1960s up to the present day.

Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, tel: (42) 19-07-19, open daily. Con-tinuing/To March 6: "Claude Monet: Works from 1880 to 1926." Features late figurative paintings of the garden and Japanese bridge at Giverny, as well as Japanese woodcuts, an im-portant source of Inspiration for Mo-

FRANCE

Musée de Grenoble, tel: 76-63-44-44, closed Tuesdays, Inaugurated on Jan. 29, the new museum harbors a Jan. 29, the new museum herbors a collection of Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities; works from the Italian Renaissance, including paintings by Veronese and Vesan; 17th-century Flemish paintings; French works of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, including impressionist paintings, and an extensive collection of 20th-century art renging from Fauvism to Bottanski.

Parts

Szeries, were accepted by the Franch government as payment of estate taxes and become part of the permanent collection of the Musee national d'art moderne.

tic sculptures reveal the offer side of the American Dream.

Toronto

Musée des Beaux-Arts de l'Onstairo, tal: (416) 977-0414, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. Continuing/To March 6: "Seven Florentine Heads: 15th-Century Drawings from the Collection of Her Majesty the Collection of Her Majesty the Angelico, Leonardo da Vinci, Domenico Ghirlandaio and Filippo Lippi, among others.

International d'art.moderne.

Grand Patais, tel: 44-13-17-30, closed Tuesdays: Reopeniog/To Feb. 28; "L'Ame au Corps: Arts et Sciences: 1793-1993." Focuses on the Interaction between arts and science since the 18th century, with wax models, and mummilled limbs, as well as works by Courbet, cumier and Degas, who developed an interest for the new pseudo-sciences of the 19th century, such as phrenology and physiognomy.

and physiognomy.

Musée Carnavalet, tel: 42-72-21-13, closed Mondays. To April 3: "Eadweard Muybridge et le Panorama Photographique de San Francisco."



Delit." 200 tin-glazed earthenware pleces manufactured in the Dutch city of Delit in the 18th century.

Muses du Louvrs (tal: 40.20.50.50), Continuing/To April 18: "Egyptomenia: L'Egypte dans l'Art Occidental 1750-1930." Egypt as a source of inspiration in all artistic decesion.

GERMANY

Internationale Filmfestspiele (030) 254-89-178. Feb. 10 to 21. The 44th Berlin Film Festival includes such categories as International Fo-rum of Young Cinema, Panorama

Stutigart

Staatgelerie, lel: (711) 212-4101, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Feb. 20. "Henri Matisse: Zelchnungen und Gouaches Decoupées."

Drawings and cutouts. wings and cutouts.

urawings and cutouts.

Wuppertai

Von der Heydt-Museum, tel: (202)
563-6231, closed Mondays. Continuing/To March 20: "Von Cranach bis Monet." Masterpieces from the Bucharest National Art Museum, Including works by Lucas Cranach, Pieter Brueghel the Younger, Rubens, Van Dyck, Tintoretto, Murillo and El Greco.

The Israel Museum, tel: (2) 708-811, open daily. To Feb. 15: "Ar-

April 30: "Kerth Haring," 150 paintings, drawings, sculptures and objects by the American artist who died in 1990 at age 31. The exhibition will travel to Malmo, Sweden, Hamburg and Tel Aviv.

Venice Museo Correr, tel: (41) 52-05-288.
Continuing/To April 4: "Pietro
Longhi." 50 paintings, 35 drawings
and 14 prints by the 18th-century
Venetian painter famous for his ironical description of Venetian trie and
manners.

Prefectural Museum, tel: 0742-23-3968, closed Mondays. To Feb. 17: "Fernand Leger." 120 works by the

ry, armiture and pooks.
National Museum of Western Art, tel: (3) 3828-5131, closed Mondays.
Continuing 'To April 3; "Great French Paintings from the Barnes Collection." Features works by Renoir, Manet, Seurat, Picasso and Modicilian among others.

Cubist painter (1881-1955), whose main themes, after World War I, be-

came the working man and industrial

Museum of Modern Art, lel: (775) 43-2111, closed Mondays. To Feb. 6: "Tom Wesselmann: A Retrospective Survey 1959-1992." 70 works by the

American pop artist, who established himself through his "Great American

Fuji Art Museum (/el: 426.91.4511). To March 31: "Napo-

teon, the Great Hero." Features Na-poleon's daring rise to power though

paintings by such artists as Davio and ingres, sculptures, craftworks, jewel-

v. furniture and books.

digitani, among others.
Spiral/Wacoal Art Center, tel: (3)
3498-5605, open daily. To Feb. 20:
"Of the Human Condition: Hope and
Despair at the End of the Century." New paintings, sculpture, photogra-phy and video examining contempo-rary existence at the end of the mil-lenium.

PORTUGAL

Nuce" senes.

Tokyo

Lisbon Teatro Nacional de São Carlos, tel: 346-8408. Gluck's "Orleo ed Euridice." Directed by Tito Celestino da Costa, conducted by Harry Christophers with Michael Chance, Linda Kirchen and Catherine Dubosc. Feb. 6 8 and 10.

SINGAPORE

National Museum, 1el: 330-09-71. Continuing/To March 13: "Tracing on the Maritime Silk Routes." Focuses on the importance of sea routes in 2,000 years of commerce between China, Southeast Asia, West Asia and

Centro de Arte Reina Sofia, tel: 467-50-62, closed Tuesdays. To Feb.

21: "Bruce Nauman." Sixty works including a selection of early sculptures, a comidor installation and several neon sculptures. The exhibition will travel to Los Angeles, Washing-

will fravel to Los Angeles, Washington and New York.
Fundación Juan March, tel: 435-4240. To March 20: "Goya, Grabador."
Goya's 288 etchings, including Goya's lamous series, "Los Desastres de la Guerra," about the horrors of the Napoleonic Invasion, and "Caprichos," in which the painter attacks political, social and religious abuses.

abuses.

Museo del Prado, tel: 420-05-45, closed Mondays. To Feb. 15: "Goya: El Capricho y la Invencion." A look at the personal, little-known miniatures, cabinet pictures and sketches executed by the master painter and graphic artist. "Truth and Fantesy" best describes the exhibit, since the works displayed organole with such

SWITZERLAND

Geneva Musée de l'Athénée, tel: (22) 311-

New York The Brooklyn Museum, tel: (718) 638-5000. To May 1: "Indian Miniatures." Exhibition of approximately 77 Indian pantings and 15 works on paper. It includes works that date trom the mid-15th century to the early 19th century and are painted on cotton and page." prints by artists of the Mein, Taisho and Showa periods (1868-1939). depicting landscapes as well as pop-ular scenes in the tea houses, at the ton and paper, Metropolitan Museum of Art, tel: Kabuki theater and in the streets. UNITED STATES High Museum of Art. tel: (404) 577-6940, closed Sundays, To March 19: "Ansel Adams: The Early Years." 77

61-90, closed Monday mornings. To Feb. 22: "Quelques Artistes Susses." Oil paintings, drawings and intrographs by Swiss artists including works by Maurica Barraud, Gustave

Fondation de l'Hermitage, tel: (21) 320-50-01, closed Mondeys. To May 1: "La Nouvelle Vegue: L'Estampe Japonaise de 1868 à 1939," From e

private collection, 160 Japanese

photographs, including some of the artist's earliest work at Yosemila and

lesser-known still lifes, portraits and

Museum of Contemporary Arts, tel: (213) 626-6222, closed Mondays. To April 3: "Roy Lichtenstein." More than 100 paintings and sculptures

Buchet and Felix Vallotton.

Wetopolitan Notseum of Art, tel: (212) 570-3951, closed Mondays. To May 1: "Illustrated Poetry and Epic Images of the 1330s end 1340s." Illustrated pages from Persian manuscripts. PaineWebber Art Gallery, tel: (212)

depicting mass-produced American

cultural icons, including comic strips, advertisements and consumer prod-

ucts, rendered in flat planes and pri-mary colors. The exhibition will travel

to Montreal. New York

Paineweaper Art Gallery, tel: (212)
713-2885, closed Saturdays and
Sundays. To April 1: "The Italian Garden Photographs of Charles A.
Platt." 84 photographs of Italian Renaissance villa gardens taken by
landscape peinler Charles A. Platt
dunng his 1892 tour of Italy. Los Angeles
Los Angeles
Los Angeles Opera, tel: (213) 3653500. Puccini's "Madama Butterfly,"
directed by Christopher Harlan, conducted by Randall Behr, with Galina
Gorchakova and Marcus Haddock,
Feb. 23, 26, 28 and March 2, 5, 8.

Washington Washington
The Corcoran Gallery of Art, tel:
(202) 638-1439, closed Tuesdays.
To April 3: "Picturing History: American Painting, 1770-1930." 90 scenes of American history by American arrists, including works by Benjamin West, John Trumbull, Winslow Homer and Thomas Hart Benton.

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BOOKS

FRAUEN: German Women Recall the Third Reich

By Alison Owings. 494 pages. \$24.95. Rutgers University Reviewed by Alan Riding

S O what did you do in the war?
The question is usually aimed at now elderly German men, who by dint of age were almost certainly wearing one of Hitler's uniforms a half-century ago. But what about German women? What was their role? Did they sympathize with the Third Reich? How were they af-fected by the war? Above all, in moral terms, were they any better than German men?

When Alison Owings, a free-lance television newswriter, set out in pur-suit of answers in the mid-1980s, by her own admission she hoped to. . The variable is how they reconclude that German women were indeed less guilty, that by nature they were peacemakers rather then warmongers. Instead she found women who filled every category between heroine and villain, between those repulsed by Hitler even before he seized power in 1933 and those who still remember National Socialism with nostalgia.

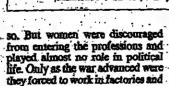
But that is the strength of Owings's "Frauen: German Women Recall the Third Reich." In vivid and often poignant portraits-cum-interviews of 29 women in their 70s and older, she has captured the extraordinary diversity of their experiences. They had in common that they were hostages to a political system and a war designed by men. Unlike many fathers, hus-bands and brothers, they also sur-vived the war. But in the end, their

memories form no single image. What is clear is that the tradinional destiny of German women

Kinder, Kirche, Küche (children, church, kitchen) - was altered litthe by Hitler. He stressed their duty to bear lots of Aryan children, and the regime rewarded those who did

· Andrew Wheateroft, author of "The Ottomans" and lecturer at the University of Spirling in Scotland, is reading "The Imperial Harem" by Leslie Peirce.

"It completely revolutionizes our vision of what woman did, and the Ottoman Empire. It shows woman as having power, not being power less. Even the sultan was under the command of his mother. It is a pleasure to read." (Kenneth N. Cukier, IHT):



recruited into the army. sponded. Margarete Fischer, the again the experiences varied: Some a Russian prisoner of war. In conwife of a prominent historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke of the rural historian living said they knew no Jews, some felt trast, Freya von Moltke o in Hamburg, told Owings that she fitted Hitler's feminine ideal — blond, with beaids, and tall and slim and lively"— and she was entranced when she met the Führer in 1935. But by 1938, she said she had turned off the Nazis, although "I don't really know why." Wilhelmine Halerkamp, who lives outside Aachen, fitted a different Nazi idoal as the mother of 10 children. Yet while she was married to a party member, she refused to say "Heil Hitler" and would feed prisoners of war doing forced labor near her

Marianne Karlsruhen's war story had love triumphing over prejudice and terror. Born into a prosperous family in the Ruhr, she fell in love with Peter Karlsruhen, who

were reunited and married. And in the end. Peter was embraced by her In many interviews, Owings

pressed the women about what - and when - they learned about Nazi persecution of Jews. And here

der, and remembers the Third each portrait, each interview, pro-Reich with emotion, doubted that vides a valuable insight into what six million Jews were killed. "There happened to half the German pop-

mand an anti-aircraft gun group. so probably did most men. Eventually she spent three years as

Jews were 100 powerful in Germa-ny, some hid Jews — known as a dissident group called the Krci-Hausjuden — in their homes, some sauer Circle through her aristocrathad even heard that Jews were be- ic husband, Helmuth, who was ing exterminated. Mathilde Mundt, eventually arrested and executed a retired schoolteacher who was by the Nazis.

born in Leer, near the Dutch borIn their different ways, then,

weren't six million in Europe," she ulation between 1933 and 1945. said. "Barely two million. And of Yet in the end the book seems to them, there's still a long line alive suggest that Germany's women re-today whom we did not kill, no? I acted little differently from its men. The women faced the day-to-day But for so many of the women, consequences of the Third Reich. the war principally meant trying to survive. Ern Tietz of East Prussia recalled that in 1943, when she alteady felt the war was lost, she was recruised by the military, first to with contradictions, with shame, operate searchlights seeking out with first refusals and second Allied sircraft and later to combughts, and with blinders." And

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A GREAT figure in the early days of the game was Sidney Lenz, who was not only an expert player but also an expert card magician. Understandably, he refused to play bridge for money, fearing somebody would think he was using his special skills.

A lot of bridge magic was called for on the diagramed deal. It was played in the very early days of the game. North-South wandered into a "hopeless" seven hearts after us-ing the Culbertson Four-Five Nowas half-lewish, on a student holiday in 1938. Her family objected, but she persisted, even following him to occupied Norway, where he found a job. Later be was aniested and sent to a concentration camp; she gave birth to their duid; he was treated by British troops, and they

his last diamond winner to reach finesse against West's jack to make his "impossible" grand slam.

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Pass Pass Pass Pass

Rate the world's best restaurants with Patricia Wells.

The IHT's restaurant critic has set out on a rare and ambitious gastronomic journey, a search for the 10 best restaurants in the world.

She will be rating, in month-to-month articles, the top restaurants from region to region, and comparing them to one another.

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Patricia Wells is the author of The Food Lover's Guide to Paris, now in its

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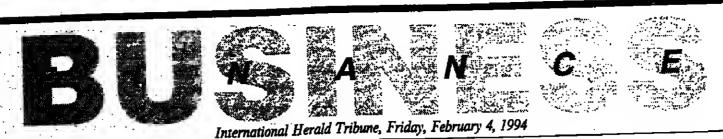
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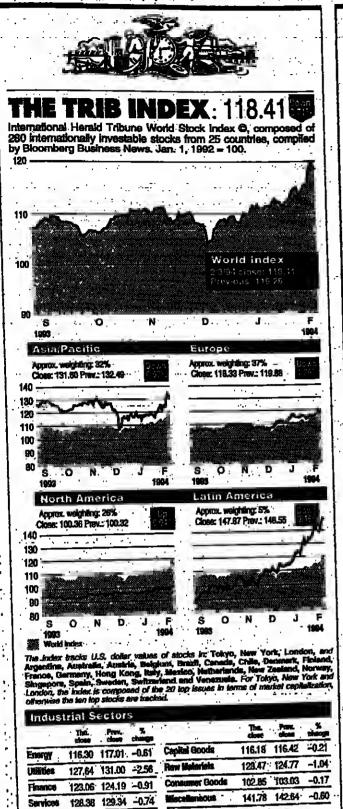
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Wiring Britain: The Big Gamble American Companies Are Finding Cable a Hard Sell

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune LONDON - By the end of this century Britain will either have a communications system that will be the envy of Europe or a financial bloodbath big enough to float the

Oneen Mary. Emboldened by a regulatory climate wideremondened by a regulatory climate widely described as the most open in the world, a
handful of big companies, most of them
American, are pouring billions of pounds
into building cable networks across Britain.
Along with telephone traffic, British systems
are allowed to correct telephone broadcasts. are allowed to carry television broadcasts, a field just opening to American companies. It is that dual capacity that the operators insist makes their investments so attractive.

Yet this year as a number of these companies turn to the markets to raise money to complete their systems, the doubts overhanging the industry are greater than ever.

"If you read the risk section of the prospe-

uses you would never invest," acknowledged Alan Bates, managing director of Jones Cable Group Ltd. and chairman of the Cable Industry Association. "It's just awful."

Those risks range from extremely unlikely changes in the regulations that now cosset the infant cable industry by barring competition from British Telecom PLC, to the very real threat posed by the rapid growth of satellite

In America, companies like Jones Cable and Cox Enterprises Inc.'s Cox Cable Communications have made fortunes offering television alone. In Britain, for an additional investment in hardware and switching systems of 25 percent, operators figure they can even improve on that performance - dou-

yet for all its supposed advantages the British market is proving a tough sell.

"Our phone penetration is going better than we anticipated, but cable television less so," said Larry Carleton, president of TeleWest International, a company jointly owned by the American phone giant US West Inc. and by the cable operator Tele-Communications Inc.

'If you read the risk section of the prospectuses you would never invest. Alan Bates, managing director of Jones Cable

Group Ltd.

"People here are used to paying for phone service, not television," he said.

Others note that the American cable industry grew up with advantages that are lacking in Britsin. "Cable in the U.S. was helped by the fact that television in the U.S. was truly awful whereas here we have four fairly good channels," said Richard Ryder, an analyst with Salomon Brothers Inc.

He also pointed out that satellite technology has advanced to the point where relatively cheap dishes can now fit comfortably un-

der the eaves of most houses. Worse, the local leviathan, British Telecom, has struck back at the cable operators,

bling their sales by offering telephone hook-ups as well.

announcing that it will soon experiment with a system that it contends will be able to squeeze movies down existing copper wire phone lines. BT aims ultimately to offer a video-on-demand service nationwide.

The cable operators sniff at that salvo. The Cable Association's director-general, Richard Woollam, calls it "too little too late." He asserts that the industry has already achieved critical mass with cables oow laid past 3 million British homes and with that oumber scheduled to more than double in the next

What is more, specialists pointed out that the modern coaxial cables being buried by the cable companies across the land have 250,000 times the data-carrying capacity of traditional copper wires. "What is video on demand compared with a system that can potenoally offer 500 channels?" Mr. Ryoer asks. "This is

Even revolucions can be hard to sell, though. Mr. Carleton, for instance, acknowledges that his company was on the brink of pulling out of the British market before the law was changed in 1991 to allow cable companies to angment their offerings — and earnings — with plain old telephone service.

By all accounts the promised information revolucion of cable - of bouseholders not only being able to receive 500 channels but also to shop, play games and even have their heart monitored over their own personal access road to the vast new information highway — was a financial constanter.

When the law changed we went from

viewing this market as an interesting labora-

See CABLE, Page 13

Bundesbank Dashes Hopes of Rate Cut

FRANKFURT - The Bundes-

bank, apparently worried by surging money supply, left official in-terest rates unchanged oo Thursday and other major European countries also put their mone-tary policy on hold.

Some ecocomists predicted, however, that the central bank would cut rates soon.

At a meeting of its policymaking council, the bank left its discount and Lombard lending rates unchanged, at 5.75 and 6.75 percent respectively, the levels that have prevailed since Oct. 22. The rates

the German money markets. The announcement came only

three hours after a report that the key German M-3 money supply aggregate had climbed by 8.1 percent in December, That was the biggest increase since December 1992, when M-3 expanded 8.7 percent, and again overshot the Bundesbank's target of 4.5 to 6.5 percent for 1993.

"Money supply was a factor," in the decision to hold the line on rates, said Ulrich Beckmann, a semor analyst at Deutsche Bank Reearch in Frankfurt.

But economists took heart from a Switzerland and Austria held search in Frankfurt.

the Bundesbank's announcement, set an effective floor and ceiling for cember money data had been distorted by special factors which had been partially reversed in January.

"I really think that something will come in two weeks time," said irgeen Rust, a monetary analyst at Westdeutsche Landesbank in Düsseldorf. Mr. Beckmann said that by then

a labor agreement may have been reached in the German metalworking industry. Many economists are expecting a settlement that would include raises of about 2 percent. Such a deal would belp to open the

statement by the bank that the De-

and France's important intervendoo rate was beld at 6.20 percent.

A monetary source in Rome said Italy would wait for a geocral reduction in interest rates before easing policy, and Lisbon dealers said the oews from Frankfurt dimmed hopes of a cut in Portuguese rates.

Despite optimism on German securities markers that rates would be cut at the Bundesbank's oext meeting on Feb. 17. investors dumped

The yield on the 10-year German government bood rose to 5.75 per-

Audi Chairman Appears to Be On the Way Out

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Franz-Josef
Kortum, who last week reported a precipitous drop in sales and the certainty of a loss at the German automaker Audi AG, will probably resign as chairman Friday at an

emergency meeting of the supervi-sory board, company sources said. It appeared that Mr. Kortilm, 43, who had held the office for just 13 months, would become the latest executive in the automotive empire of Volkswagen AG to leave in a cloud of controversy.

He is to be replaced by Herbert Demel a 40-year-old engineer who beads Audi's technical development activities, according to a re-port to be published in the March issue of the German publication Manager Magazin. A summary of the magazine article was circulated

to media Thursday. Mr. Kortim did oot go to work Thursday. Officially, both VW and Audi refused to confirm that he had been forced to quit because of the company's poor performance in 1993, Sales of Audi automobiles plummeted 26 percent last year, to around 472,000 units, and the company swung to a pretax loss of more than 100 millioo Deutsche marks (\$57.8 million) from a profit of 508 million DM the year before.

Mr. Kortům's resignacioo would reflect the increasing desperation of Ferdinand Piech, the Volks-wagen chairman, who has been at the center of managerial and financial difficulties ever since he took over VW in January 1993.

Mr. Piech, a member of the Porsche family who was chairman of Audi before Mr. Kortum, recently dismissed the bead of VW's Spanish subsidiary, SEAT SA, after the company's loss for 1993 mounted to 123 billion pescuss (\$374.8 million) 10 since the chart (\$874.8 million), 10 times the shortfall VW expected.

Mr. Piech has fired at least six nembers of the VW management board since be became chairman, leading many analysts to speculate that he was dismissing subordi-

nates to divert attention from his own failings as a manager

The magazine said Andi's poor 1993 performance was partially a result of the fact that the company produced too many cars the year

The only unit in the VW empire making a profit is Skoda, the Czech car maker it bought in 1991.

Overall, VW, which is Europe's

largest automaker, had a loss of 2.3 billion DM last year as a result of weak demand and a strong revaluadon of the German currency. Independent auditors are still es-

tablishing the exact size of Audi's loss in 1993, but Mr. Kortum said last November that it would be more than 100 million DM and last week reiterated that estimate. It will be the first loss at Audi in

Mr. Kortum has conceded that a restructuring at the Ingolstadt-based automaker has been proceeding slower than Volkswagen expected. But he also sought to offset financial difficuloes with a series of announcements on new products and business strategies designed to put the company back on track. It was Mr. Piech who hired Mr. Kortum, a marketing expert, from

Daimler-Benz AG. Mr. Piecb was chosen to lead VW because of his reputation for getting things done and his stand-ing as one of Germany's most re-

But Mr. Piech has been distracted from VW's financial performance by the legal tangle involving
José Lopez de Arriornia, a former General Motors Corp. executive who hecame VW's purchasing and productioo manager last spring.

VW bas lost market share in Europe and North America and has taken a series of dramatic steps to cut production and costs in its German plants, including the introduc-tion of a four-day week and 20 percent cut in pay for the compa-oy's 100,000 workers in Germany.

Audi receotly accounced it would cut work and pay for its workers in Ingolstadt by 10 percent in order to save 3,000 jobs.

WALL STREET WATCH

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge.

Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulla, 92521 Neully Cedex, France,

Westinghouse's Hard Choice

By John Holusha New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Should Michael H. Jordan, chairman of Westinghouse Electric Corp., sell its. broadcasting division, one of the company's crown

Some people say they think he should as a way to pay down the debt the company incurred in its disastrous foray into financial services in the 1980s. Robert Monks, head of the Lens Fund, a shareholder activist fund, has suggested such an approach. In a letter to Mr. Jordan's predecessor, Paul E Lego, who was ousted last year as a result of pressure from shareholders, Mr. Monka said that up to 80 percent of the broadcast group should be sold in a public offering to raise cash. Mr. Jordan said little in his first six months after

Mr. Jordan said little in his first six months after he took over last year as the chief executive of Westinghouse. Then in January he came to New York to disclose a long list of special charges and plans for a dilutive offering of \$500 million of convertible preferred stock. In response to questions from securities analysts, he said he was reluctions from securities analysts, he said he was reluctional to sell the broadcast properties, which he said tant to sell the broadcast properties, which he said were part of the company's core operations.

His mid-January presentation to analysts did-little to inspire investors, and the stock has re-mained stock around \$14 a share; it was trading at that price on Thursday, unchanged from the day

Some analysts say the broadcasting group —5 television stations, 16 radio stations, satellite communications and programming — is an essential part of the company, despite the need for cash.

part or the company, despite the need for cash.

"The people who say Westinghouse should liquidate its plum are looking for a quick fix to a long-term problem," said Kemp Fuller Jr., an analyst with RAS Securities Corp. "Sure you would reduce debt, which is a good thing, but you would also

diminish the future earning power of the corpora-

Mr. Fuller said Mr. Jordan's recovery plan was likely to increase earnings and, perhaps, lead to a higher dividend by 1996. Investors, he said, "have to pay the price of time for the fix."

But others said they thought Mr. Jordan's reluctance to take an easy out was an indication of a more subtle strategy. "He must have something in mind for broadcasting that he did not disclose," Mr. Monks said. "So I'm waiting for the other shoe

Mr. Monks noted that when Mr. Jordan was asked about selling a minority interest in broadcast-

Should the chairman, Michael H. Jordan, sell the broadcast division?

ing during his presentation in New York, be re-sponded by saying that such a move would unduly limit his flexibility to manage the operation.

Even if Mr. Jordan decides to sell all or part of the broadcasting operation, he might be advised to wait for a better price, said Nicholas Heymann of NatWest Securities. "The earnings of the owned-and operated television stations are on the way back and operated television stations are on the way back

mo-operation television stantons are on the way back
— they should be up to double digits in 1994," be
said. "Why not sell for the 1995 numbers?"

Mr. Heymann said he thought Mr. Jordan was
playing a careful game of lowering expectations so
he could more easily meet or beat them.

"My gut is that be wanted to put a floor under ings," Mr. Heymann said. "But he never quantified the upside. So the Street will be conservative in its estimates and he will beat it. We see this as an \$18 stock by the end of the year."

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

ADB Admits Failures, Vows to Improve

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MANILA - The Asian Devel-opment Bank admitted Thursday that one in five projects funded by the institution was in trouble, but it vowed a major shake-up to im-

prove performance. about the approvals, the volume of lending not the quality of specific, individual projects," said Mitsuo Sato, the oew Japanese head of the

Manila-based bank The bank lends money for development projects in poor Asia-Pacific countries. Its biggest stock-holders include the United States,

For some countries, that Japan, Germany and France.

bank's 52 members to double its capital, to about \$46 billion, in the next five years in response to the rapid economic expansion in Asia. Bot the United States has refused to increase its contributions unless

We are too much concerned the bank improves its performance. Mr. Sato said a task force formed by the bank in April submitted a report on problems in the bank's operations and recommended reforms. He said up to 10 percent of the institute's existing projects could be abandoned in a "spring cleaning"

For some countries, that could mean chopping projects that have

In December, Mr. Sato asked the shown poor results or failed to progress because the recipient could oot ly cut starting in 1995, officials properly administer the develop-

ment program.
"We might have been too paternalistic to the individual member countries," Mr. Sato said. "We took care of everything. In a sense, we might have been spoiling them like children."

Mr. Sato said the report had gone a long way toward dealing with quality concerns and be believed he could get agreement on the capital increase before this year's annual

have warned.

Annual lending grew to \$5.3 billion in 1993 from \$1.7 billioo in

A bank source said livestock and fisheries projects were among the big failures, while traditional, bigticket public-works projects were often successful.

In part this reflects the changing

emphasis of the bank, which has begun to move away from power stations and highway projects tomeeting in Nice, France, in May.
Without the rise in capital, which is used to guarantee borrowings,

Without the rise in capital, which is used to guarantee borrowings,

Chrysler Corp., facing problems in the early 1980s, stripped away much of their parts businesses. An-See GM, Page 13

U.S. Doubtful On Auto Pact

WASHINGTON - The United States said Thursday that automobile trade talks with Japan were stalled and it appeared highly unlikely that agreement could be reached by Feb. 11, when President Bill Clinton is to meet with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

There is a huge gap between our posicious." said Jeffrey Garten, the undersecretary of commerce who is the chief U.S. automobile trade negotiator with Japan. Concluding an agreement by the time of the summit meeting would be "ex-tremely difficult," he told a Senate subcommittee on government management.

Washington may have to consider alternatives if no rement is reached by then, Mr. Garten said. Despite months of negotiations, the two sides "do not seem to have even a common understanding of the problem, let alone consensus on the solution," be said.

General Motors Chief Says the Worst Is Over times, a shakeup that has reverberated through the top management of major U.S. corporacions. "Autos became the locomotive slaught of imports."

By Warren Brown and Frank Swoboda Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - There are plenty of problems at General Mo-tors Corp., but the way Jack Smith, the chief executive, sees it, his job is

"We're probably 50 to 60 percent along the way, so there's still a long, way to travel," said the man picked two years ago to return the world's largest manufacturing corporation to profitability.

Mr. Smith acknowledged be had a lot of cleaning up to do when he was picked by GM's outside directors to take the helm in the biggest boardroom revolution in modern

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Directors at such corporate gi ants as International Business Machines Corp., Westinghouse Elec-tric Corp. and American Express Co. have since replaced their chief

GM outside directors lighted the first fires in 1992 when they tried to change the culture of the then-unprofitable company with public criticism of its top officers and the appointment of their own man. Since then, Mr. Smith said, GM has experienced "a \$10 billion turn-

for the economy in the fourth quarter," he said. He added the trend was continuing into 1994. But the biggest changes at GM

have come at its own initiative massive job cuts and major plant closings — a five-year plan that Mr. Smith says is just about on track. He said that even GM's vertical integration - manufacturing of its own parts rather than buying them from outside suppliers -was working to its benefit despite outside criticism.

around in our cost structure" and Industry analysts for years have attacked GM's vertical integration begun to benefit from the recovery of the U.S. economy and the rising

A \$250,000 Penalty

For Goldman Sachs Bloomberg Business News WASHINGTON - Gold-

man, Sachs & Co. agreed Thursday to pay a \$250,000 fine to settle Securities and Exchange Commission charges that the firm improperly re-corded certain U.S. treasury securities trades.

Goldman realized tax losses at the end of 1985 without actually incurring any market risk, the SEC charged Without admitting or deny-

ing guilt, the firm agreed to pay the fine, adopt more stringent record keeping controls and agree oot to commit future violations of a similar nature. No executives of the firm were named in the complaint. The SEC complaint alleged

that Goldman failed to proper-

failed to properly record customer orders.

In a written statement from its management committee, Goldman said it fully cooperated with the SEC in its investigation. The SEC alleged the firm ille-

gally prearranged the purchase and sale of Treasury securities to realize tax losses at the end of 1985 without actually incurring any market risk. The purchases and sales were arranged with institutional customers and brokers to make it appear Goldman posted losses as much as \$36.6

million, the complaint said. In addition, the SEC charged Goldman helped Salomoo Brothers Inc. carry out a similar tax strategy.

Salomoo settled its own charges with the SEC related to the bond scandal in May 1992 ly supervise its failed to set up adequate rules for its staff, and when it agreed to pay a \$290

DIVIDEND NOTICE

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A dividend of USD 0.70 per unit has been declared payable on or after February 15, 1994, to unitholders on record on February ary 1, 1994, against surrender of coupon N° 10. The latter date will also be ex-dividend date for the pricing of the Fund's shares.

> EUROPE VALUE FUND Fonds Commun de Placement Il, rqe Aldringen, Luxembourg

A dividend of USD 0.50 per unit has been declared payable on or after February 15, 1994, to unitholders on record on February 1, 1994, against surrender of coupon No 5. The latter date will also be ex-dividend date for the pricing of

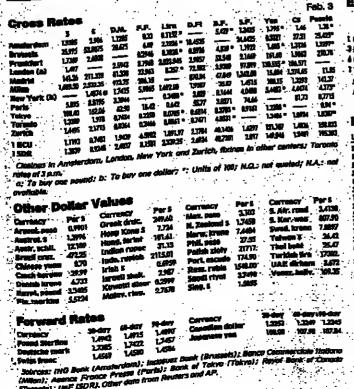
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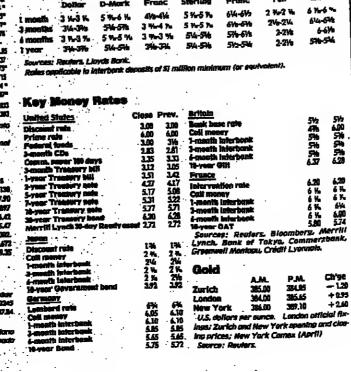
11, rue Aldriogen, Luxembourg A dividend of USD 0.80 per unit A and USD 1.00 per unit B has been declared payable on or after February 15, 1994, to unitholders on record on January 31, 1994, against surrender The latter date will also be ex-dividend date for the pricing of

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The Board of Directors of BELAIR MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.





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Interest Rate Moves Drag Stocks Lower

NEW YORK - Concerns that the Federal Reserve Board may raise U.S. interest rates for the first time in nearly five years pressured stock and bond prices on Thursday. The Dow Jones industrial averaged closed down 7.88 points, at

N.Y. Stocks

3,967.66, with losers outnumbering gainers on the New York Stock Exchange by a 3-to-2 ratio. Trading continued the brisk pace seen in recent days.

Market focus has been keyed on interest rates since Monday, when the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, said the central bank was inclined to lift short-term interest rates before inflationary threats developed.

The Federal Open Market Committee met in Washington on Thursday, fueling speculation the Fed would push up interest rates on Friday after the key employment figures for January are released.

The Fed's failure to act during its customary intervention time on Thursday despite a firm federal funds rate also kindled rate concerns. Although the Fed's inaction may have been technical in nature, some analysts said it increased the probability of a tightening move.

The possibility of a Fed move

sury bond down 9/32, to 99 9/32, in late trading with the yield mov-ing up to 6.30 percent from 6.28

Weakness in Woolworth, which fell 14 to 24%, helped drag down the Dow, with the stock hit by a weak earnings projection from the

RJR Nabisco led the New York Stock Exchange's most-active list, gaining ¼ to 7%. The company said it knew of no reason for the unusually active trade. Philip Morris also

rose, gaining % to 60%.
Wal-Mart Stores rose ¼ to 28 after having its investment rating raised by Kidder Peabody. Wal-Mart was among the national chains reporting January sales. Industrywide, sales were poor largely because of severe weather and the California earthquake.

Conspicuous losers included Ven-tritex, which tumbled 4 to 35½ in beavy over-the-counter trading. Hambrecht & Quist slashed the stock to "underperform" from

"buy citing competitive pressures on the medical supply company. Maytag fell 24 to 17% on the New York Stock Exchange after reporting earnings of 16 cents a share in its fourth quarter, up from 11 cents a year before but below estimates.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, AP)

Fear of the Fed Pushes Dollar Up Against Mark

NEW YORK — The dollar rose Thursday against the Deutsche mark and other currencies amid speculation that the Federal Re-serve Board might raise interest

The dollar's rise against the yen was restrained, however, when the

Foreign Exchange

members of Japan's coalition government failed to agree on tax cuts. Many traders bought dollars Thursday morning after the Fed unexpectedly failed to add reserves to the U.S. banking system to drive the federal funds rate down from 3 1/16 percent. The funds rate is what banks charge each other for overnight loans. Analysis had expected the Fed to keep the rate at 3

percent.

"More people are looking for a rate increase after today," said Dennis Pettit, foreign-exchange manager in New York for Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan. Currency traders kept a close eye on the fed funds rate Thursday because the Fed's Open Market Committee was meeting in Washington to set mone-tary policy for the next six weeks.

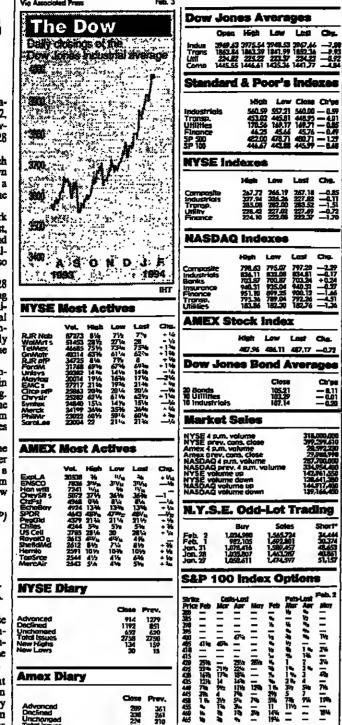
Speculation about a rate increase heated up Monday when the cen-tral bank chairman, Alan Greenspan, said rates would rise "at some point" as the economy expanded.

The dollar closed Thursday at 1.7415 DM, up from 1.7334 DM on Wednesday. The U.S. currency rose to 5.9065 French trancs from 5.8825 francs and to 1.4515 Swiss franes from 1.4510 francs. The pound fell to \$1.4874 from \$1.4956.

The dollar edged up to 108.15 yen from 108.05 yen. The dollar dipped momentarily after Germany's Bundesbank left its own discount rate unchanged at 5.75 percent.

Many traders were reluctant to buy or sell the dollar aggressively before Friday's report on U.S. em-ployment in January. Without steady job creation, the Fed is considered unlikely to raise rates to control the inflation that usually

accompanies an expansion. The dollar was sold against the yen after leaders of Japan's coali-tion government failed to agree on Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's plan to cut the nation's taxes by 6 trillion yen (\$55 billion).



U.S. Seeks to Calm Movie Trade Debate

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BRUSSELS - The United States has been trying to tone down its dispute with Europe over access for Hollywood films and Europe's desire to

NASDAQ Diary

protect its cinema, a U.S. official said Thursday.

Joan Spero, U.S. undersecretary of state for economics and agriculture, said she had held talks in Paris and Brussels in recent days in which she expressed the U.S. wish for a change in discussions

A European Commission spokesman said a calmer approach would be welcome.

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America is seeking to ensure access for film and music exports, which earn it more than \$3.5 billion

Europeans, particularly the French, are worried that the wave of U.S. products on European television and movie screens will dilute their culture and swamp the domestic industry.

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TV Group Plans New Ratings System

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Dividends

NEW YORK (Reuters) — A major U.S. television industry group said Thursday it commissioned a New Jersey firm, Statistical Research Inc., to Thursday it commissioned a New Jersey firm, Statistical Research Inc., to Thursday it commissioned a New Jersey firm, Statistical Research Inc., to Thursday it commissioned to the statistical commission of Broadcasters, said advertises and other television communies smould be invited to participate in the ers and other television companies would be invited to participate in the

The group's goal is to ensure accurate ratings measurements by using television meters and program-coding devices. "Television programs are scheduled and canceled, advertising time is bought and sold based on audience measurement," an NBC executive said of the importance of measurement. movine to a new system.

Cold Snap Weakens U.S. Store Sales

WASHINGTON (AP) — Severe winter weather and the California earthquake stifled retail sales in January, but fallout to storeowners profits was limited by the relative unimportance of the month's results in the annual retailing business.

Stores generally use January to clear out winter and Christmas merchandise and prepare for spring, so the weak sales reported by major U.S. chain stores were expected, analysis said.

While bitter cold in much of the country spurred sales of warm clothing and snow shovels, it also kept millions of consumers out of the stores. The earthquake, meanwhile, damaged or destroyed hundreds of stores.

Net Loss for Continental Airlines

Sources: Reulers, Mail, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Putures Exchange, Val'l Petraleum Exchange.

HOUSTON (AP) — Continental Airlines Inc. said Thursday it lost \$26.5 million in the fourth quarter, nearly double the \$13.9 million the carrier lost in the comparable year-ago period.

But the country's fifth-largest carrier, which emerged from bankruptcy protection in April, said fourth-quarter operating income totaled \$8.5 million, compared with an operating loss of \$43.6 million in the fourth quarter of 1992.

quarter of 1992.

Continental said the operating income data were evidence it was making progress. Revenue for the most recent quarter was \$1.37 billion, up from \$1.34 billion in 1992.

ITT Posts Profit But Expects Claims

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — ITT Corp. said Thursday it posted fourth-quarter net income of \$219 million on improved results in its finance, hotel and defense units.

At the same time, TIT said its insurance units expected a total of \$46 million in claims from last month's earthquake in California and the

freezing weather in the Midwest and Eastern United States.

The diversified conglomerate had a year-ago loss of \$617 million. ITT makes automotive and defense products, offers insurance, financial and communications services and runs the Sheraton Hotel chain.

Whirlpool Earnings Rise 13 Percent

BENTON HARBOR, Michigan (AP) — Whirlpool Corp. on Thursday
reported a 13 percent rise in its fourth-quarter profit from a year ago

because of strong appliance sales.

For the three months ended Dec. 31, the company's net income totaled \$69 million, compared with \$62 million in 1992. Revenue rose 4 percent.

to \$1.9 billion from \$1.84 billion.

For the year, Whirlpool earned \$51 million on \$7.53 billion in revenue.

That compared with \$205 million on \$7.3 billion in sales in 1992. The company said unit shipments rose in North America, Europe, Asia and Latin America for the final quarter and the year.

Avon Profits Lifted by Asian Sales

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) — Avon Products Inc., the giant cosmetics company said Thursday it earned \$105.4 million in the fourth quarter, up from \$103.3 million a year ago.

Weak results in the United States and Europe were offset by stronger sales in Asia and Latin America, the company said. The company also said it would buy back 10 percent of its stock, or 7 million shares, over the next three years.

Lilly Loses \$523 Million in Quarter

came to near standstill on major INDIANAPOLIS (AP) - Eli Lilly & Co. reported a \$523 million roads in the Malaysian capital as thousands of people rushed to beat the deadline for a public offering of 94.5 million shares in Petronas Dafourth-quarter loss Thursday, largely because of costs associated with the drug company's restructuring plan.

Lilly announced last month it expected to post a loss for the quarter.

Net income would have been \$332 million, or \$1.14 per share, without special accounting charges that reflect the restructuring, the company

The company, which makes the popular drug Prozac, an antidepressant, earned \$311.2 million in the year-ago period.

VORLD STOCK MARKETS

Amer-Yhiyma 129
Enso-Guizeli 43,50
Hostiomaki 27,1
K.O.P. 14,90
Kymmene 124
Mefra 220
Nokta 3-0
Pohiola 194
Resola 116
Stockmann 195
HEX Index; 1962,57
Previous: 1933/43 Accor 750
Air Liquide 870
Air Brussels

Arec-UM 2775 2780
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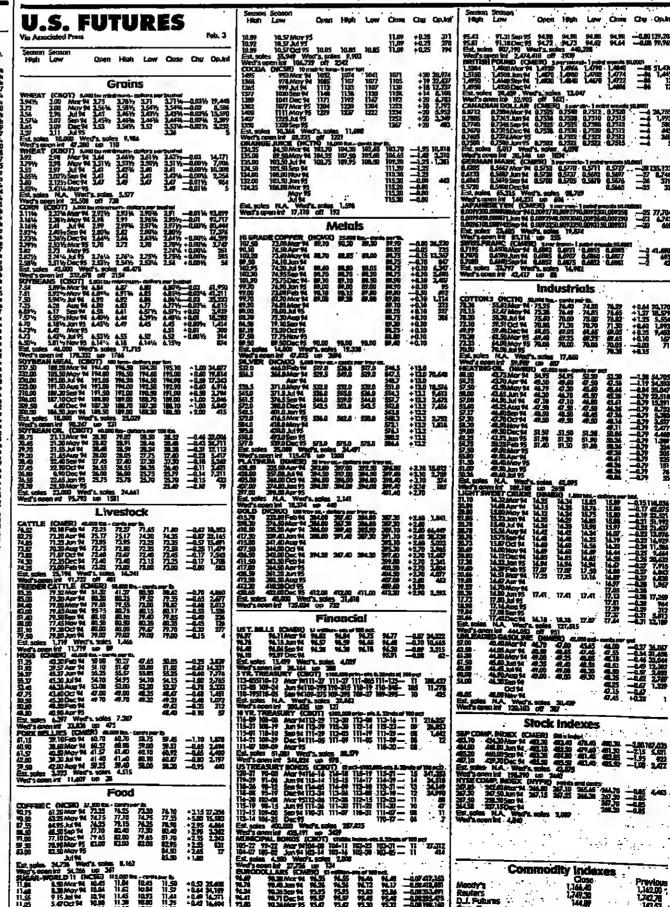
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SECURITIES

SECURIT London
Abber Nati 4
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Allied Lyans 4
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Arile Wiggins 2,80
Argyil Group 24
Ass Brill Foods 5,84
BAA 5,52
Bank Scotland 2,82
BAT 5,10
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BET 8,10
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Montreal

Alcon Aluminum 314,
Bonk Montreot 2919,
Bell Concode 4819,
Bornbordier B 2014,
Cambider B 2014,
Cambider B 2014,
Cambider B 2014,
Daminion Text A 71,
Daminion B 21,
MacAllion B 21,
Mall Sk Concode 1111,
Power Corp. 2219,
Quebec Th 22,
Quebec Th 1712,
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KLM Sets Issue ' Of Shares and Posts a Profit

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, reporting higher than expected quarterly profit, said Thursday it would sell 20 million new shares in global

markets next month. Analysis expressed disappointment about the dilutive effect on causing shareholdings, which they estimated at 6 to 9 percent, but they applauded KLM's move to

strengthen its balance sheet.

KLM also said that expected to post a "slight profit" for the financial year ending March 31.

But several analysts said the report of a profit for the October-December quarter of 15 million guilders (\$7.7 million), compared with a net loss in the year-earlier period of 437.8 million guilders, indicated that KLM would have a very positive earnings surprise for the full year.

A STATE OF THE STA

Analysts said they expected the Dutch airline to adjust its projecnons when it got closer to making the public offering.

KLM declined to say at what

price it would offer the new shares, but most analysts said it seemed likely that it would be at a slight discount to where the stock was trading in March.

guilders the day before KLM could raise approximately 900 miltion guilders if it sells the new shares at 47 to 48 guilders.

Bert Siebrand, an analyst with the Amsterdam bank Delta Lloyd said he was disappointed by the size of the offering, but added:

"Ultimately, after the first shock, it's positive for KLM. The dilution is a small price to pay for 900 million guilders added to the balance sheet."

Coes Haasnoot of Kempen & Co. in Amsterdam adjusted his profit estimate for the year upward to 100 million guilders from 50 mil-lion guilders. KLM would have to suffer a fourth-quarter loss of 210 million guilders to give it a profit of 50 million guilders, a number that could plausibly fit the projection of a "slight profit," Mr. Haasnoot said. He said he thought a loss of that size was unlikely.

Willemina Rysdyk, transport analyst for Bank van Meer James Capel in Amsterdam, said the thirdquarter numbers had come io above her estimates, but she was disappointed by KLM's difficulty m generating decent yields, meatrading in March.

KLM shares closed Thursday at
48.20 guilders, down from 49.00

sured by average revenue per passenger flown one kilometer. Yields fell by 8 percent for the period.

Dutch PTT Seeks U.S. Ally Ahead of Privatization

THE HAGUE—AUS, alliance is a key element of the strategy of Dutch telecommunications to become a global force as it prepares for the country's biggest-ever pri-vatization, Wim Dik, the chairman,

said Thursday. Partnership is the only way for the company, Koninklijke PTT Nederland NV, to overcome fierce competition in a liberalized Europe and seize the multimedia challenges of the future, Mr. Dik said.

"We absolutely have to have a U.S. partner," he said at a news conference, adding that his company was talking to almost every telecommunications company in the

United States. Competition barriers in European telecommunications will begin coming down in 1995. -

THE STATE OF THE S

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
tate trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

DIV YET PE 100% High LowLovestCh'De

The Dutch state will sell the first chunk of its PTT shares during the first six months of this year. Mr. Dik declined to discuss how much of the company would be sold, at

what price or precisely when. Between 20 and 30 percent of Dutch PTT shares are expected to be placed on the market at a price that could range anywhere from 40 to 60 guilders (about \$20 to \$30) a

Analysts say this puts the value of the whole group at between 16 and 28 billion guilders (\$8.2 to \$14.4 billion).

PTT has already made great progress in building global alliances through Unisource, the unlisted telecom venture it jointly owns with Swiss Telecom and Telia of Sweden, Mr. Dik said.

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Czech TV Goes Commercial

New Station Vies With State Broadcaster

By Robert D. Gray Special to the Herald Tribune

PRAGUE — If the Nova TV logo bursts onto television screens across the Czech Republic as scheduled Friday night, it will launch the country into a new era of commercial entertainment.

Nova, a joint Czech-North American venture, is the first private commercial television station in the former Eastern bloc.

"We think that we'll bring a new concept of entertainment and news," said Vladimir Zelezny, the station's director-general.

Nova was awarded a broadcasting license on

Feb. 8, 1993, and has expanded to include about 200 employees in seven offices since the idea was hatched in the autumn of 1992.

Funding for the venture comes primarily from the parent company of Nova's North American partner, Central European Development Co., which supplies 75 percent of the capital. The group — which includes a former U.S. ambassador to Austria, Ronald Lauder, and a former ambassador to_Hungary, Mark Palmer - is committed to invest at least 1.6 billion koruny (\$53 million) in

The Czech Savings Bank supplies the other 25 percent financing for Nova, while Mr. Zelezny's Central European TV for the 21st Century is the legal license holder and a nonfinancial investor.

Mr. Zelezny, 48, the mastermind behind the station, began his broadcasting career as a 17-year-old producer for Czech state television. He was one of three people who broadcast illegal protests of the 1968 Soviet-led invasion.

Programming on Nova will be quite different from that offered by Czech state television, Mr. Zelezny said. He has stockpiled an arsenal of blockbuster feature films and series from distributers such as Columbia/Tristar, Twentieth Century-Fox and Disney as well as from top Czech producers.

Nova is hoping its programming will ensure it a niche in this hungry market of 10 million television viewers. Many of the programs have never been seen here, which Nova employees are quick to point out.

Nova's schedule includes such U.S. hits as M*A*S*H and Dynasty, along with Disney animated features.

Faced with the loss of its 40-year monopoly, Czech state television has taken several measures to help it compete with the private operator, including upgrading graphics and sets, launching an advertising campaign and gearing towards more

commercial programming.
With an 1.8 billion koruny annual state subsidy and a restructured advertising system. Czech state television is hoping to cling to its dominant market

But the challenger is undaunted. They have some good programs, but not many," said Petr Sladecek, head of Nova's pro-

'We think that we'll bring a new concept of entertainment and news.

Vladimir Zelezny, director-general of Nova TV

gram acquisition department. "In a few months there will be no competition."

The state-run stanon is playing its sees early, running the first two "Godlather" movies on consecutive Fridays, with Part II opposite Nova's Nova is planning to counter with a renowned Czech film, 'Obecna Skola," followed by "Ghost-

busters." Advertisers are not doubting Nova's potential.

According to Nova's director of sales, Barry

Hirsch, filling spots for the statioo's 20-bour average broadcast day has been an easy task. They want us to win the competition with Czech TV, he said of Czech advertising agencies. With two stations competing, they'll get the bet-

ter rate." Local advertising agencies aren't the only ooes

who will be glad to see Nova on the air. Columbia and Nova have worked out a barrer agreement that allows Mr. Pollock to sell his own air time to advertisers. In exchange Columbia Tristar waives the acquisition fee for its program-

ming. Mr. Pollock said he likes the arrangement. Nova's signal will beam from the Metstanka Beseda complex, which has hosted two other landmark broadcasts. In May 1953, the first Czecboslovak televisioo transmission was broadcast from the complex. Fifteen years later, it served as the headquarters for the rebellious anti-Communist broad-

Mr. Zelezny said he is excited about seeing the third incarnation of Czech television Friday might, and said he would feel much like a proud father.

Steelmakers In Germany Upset at EU

BONN - German steelmakers came out of a meeting Thursday with Economics Minister Guoter Rexrodt and urged the European Union to not just announce subsidy discipline, but to finally start practicing it."

The steelmakers' section of the German Industrial Association added in a statement: "The unrestrained subsidy policy of some governments that are obstructing the market is the main cause of the present European steel crisis."

German steelmakers have stroogly complained about EU subsidies to some steel mills even as unsubsidized companies agree to

They said they are still ready to contribute to bringing the steel market into equilibrium, but they also noted that German steel companies have reduced raw steel capacity by 6.5 million tons since 1991 and hot-rolled capacity by 3 million toos. By 1995, about 120,000 jobs will have been cut.

they said. Mr. Rexrodt said in his own statement: "Subsidies that are ap-

proved by the EU may oot be used to win oew market shares." The steel companies singled out subsities to Italy's ILVA. Spaio's CSf and Germany's EKO Stahl steel companies, saying they would

add 5 million tons to rolled steel capacity rather than reduce it. ■ Krupp Hopeful on '94

The steel and engineering concem Fried. Krupp AG Hoesch-Krupp said Toursday it expected to break even in 1994 after a loss in 1993. Reuters reported from Essen.

The chairman, Gerhard Cromme, did oot say how hig the 1993 loss was. But the company had said ear-\$290 to \$345 million).

Investor's Europe Frenkfurt FTSE 100 Index CAC 40 DAX 2300-33.6 3200 3100 -2000 5 O N D J F 1993 1994 MOS ON DJF Prev. Thursday Exchange Change Close -0.47437,38 435.33 AEX Amsterdam -0.14 7,784,14 Stock Index 7.773.12 Brussels -1.48 2,151.72 2.184.01 Frankfurt -027 Frankfurt 835 89 233 ES 1 462.09 1.939.65 +1.56 Helsinki HEX Financial Times 30 2,693,00 -0.53 2,710.10 London -0.82 3,491.50 3,520,30 London FTSE 100 +1.07 353.47 General Index 357 24 +1.80 1,076.00 1.057.00 Milan MIB 2.321.99 2,355.93 -1.44 Paris CAC 40 1,844.48 1,838.19 +0.34 Stockholm Affaersveeriden

Very briefly:

Stock Index

SBS

Vienna

Zurich

Compagnie Financière de Parihas SA said oet profit excluding minority interests rose 58 percent, to an estimated 1.4 billion French francs (\$238 millioo, last year, thanks to a strong performance in capital markets and in asset management and to good business in the Americas and Asia.

506.50

509.43

1,030.60

-0.58

-0.37

• The European Commission will study the French government's 2 billion franc capital injection for Aerospatiale, focusing on whether the money consorutes state aid and whether the government is behaving as a normal private investor would.

Germany's Federal Statistics Office said business insolvencies in Western Germany hit 1.172 in November, up 46.7 percent from a year earlier.

• Union Bank of Switzerland said Heinrich Steinmann, its executive vice president, would leave the executive board to June; Mr. Steinmann will become chairman of Rieter Holding AG, a maker of textile machinery. • Telefónica de España SA said its international unit was in the final round of bioders to take a stake io a new telecommunications company to be formed by the Nicaraguan government.

 United Newspapers PLC, publisher of the Express and Sunday Express. ber that it expected it to total 500 to said it would huy Hong Kong International Trade Fair Group, which organizes exhibitions, for an initial S35 million.

FX, Bloomberg, Kmgh; Ridder

High Point

In German

Poland Promises It Will Maintain Privatization

BRUSSELS - Poland, which growing economies, remains com-mitted to building a free market and will go ahead with the sale of state-owned companies to the private sector, Prime Minister Walde-

mak Pawlak said Thursday. Just last week, Mr. Pawlak fired Finance Ministry officials respon-sible for the sale of state-owned

companies, arousing concern that Poland might reverse its attempts boasts one of Europe's fastest- to build a free-market economy. But Mr. Pawlak soothed some of those concerns with his comments Thursday,

He said Poland's gross domestic product is likely to grow 4.5 percent this year after climbing 5 percent in 1993. European Union GDP last year shrank 0.6 percent. Poland and Hungary this week

became associate members of the EU, raising their export allowances to Western Europe, while reducing their tariffs, Mr. Delors has refused to set a date when Poland and other east European countries could be-

come full members. Mr. Pawlak said it was imperative Poland modernize its infrastructure and economy to be able to join the EU but said it could take time. "The talks will advance at small's Thursday for the EU to negotiate oot aid.

pace if that is what it takes to ensure that we have standards equal to that of the Union," he said. Mr. Pawiak would not say what

impact existing trade restrictions on Polish exports was having on the

Germany Calls for Trade The Economics Minister of Ger-

free-trade agreements with the Baloc states and cooperation accords with the Commoowealth of Iodependent States. Reuters reported from Paris.

Germany must jointly ensure that the reform states of central and castern Europe are takeo aboard "the European boat" and said the many, Guenter Rexrodt called key to their development was trade.

Stoppages Mr. Rexrodt said France and FRANKFURT - German workers on Thursday staged their biggest day yet of nationwide protests aimed at ward-

ing off employers' calls for a wage freeze. The IG Metall union said 176,000 workers in nearly 600 companies halted production for several hours in a fourth day of industrial action, this

time at major manufacturers including car makers. It said the main focus had been the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, which includes the industrial beartland of the Ruhr, where more than half the stoppages took place. These in-cluded an Adam Opel AG plant in Bochum, where 13,000 workers took part. Io Cologne,

22,000 stopped work for several

hours at plants of Ford Werke

AG and Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG. Workers are calling for raises of up to 6 percent, but have said they would accept less if ob guarantees were provided In Bayaria, the union leader Werner Nengebauer called oo employers to set a date for talks soon, and preferably before

GERMANY: Voters Are Losing Faith in Government

Continued from Page 1

sluggish reaction to ecocomic crisis oo the very structure of the German political system they have promoted, which often rewards conflict over compromise and results in endless debates on topics of questionable relevance while important issues languish.

A frequently cited example is the ongoing debate over how to finance nursing care for the nation's senior citizens, which has totally eclipsed ininatives to stimulate economic growth and create johs, the issue voters care about most.
The oursing issue is being dis-

cussed as if it were the most important thing in the world while unemployment rises to record levels," marveled Mr. Puf. "The discussion is so removed from reality that one really has to question what the government is up to."

Many people are asking that question - and answering it themselves.

"Our do-nothing politicians are holding their heads above water with lies," said Gaby Krautkrämer, president of a nationwide associaion of working women who blames the country's collective leadership and "negative media" for the wob-bly state of the German economy. "If nothing changes, the gap between rich and poor will keep get-ting bigger and there will be no

more middle class," she said, add-

ing. "The voters will pass judg-How much of Germany's current economic malaise voters attribute to the laissez-faire policies of Mr. Rexrodi's Free Democrats, a white-collar party of working pro-fessionals that has traditionally played a kingmaker role in German politics, and how much to Mr. Kohl's failure to deliver a "nopain" unification will belp deter-

So far, Mr. Kohl seems to be taking much of the blame, while

mine the shape of the next govern-

Mr. Rexrodt and the opposition Social Democrats draw growing if grudging respect.

Mr. Rexrodt has been in office

just 12 months, but his party been in government for much of the last quarter century, while Mr. Kohl has been chancellor for more than

Since German unification in 1990, which Mr. Kohl promised would leave oo one worse off than before, government transfers to the country's five eastern states have totaled 150 hillion Deutsche marks (about 585 billion) a year, taxes have risen, the federal deficit has

swelled and inflation has soared. To many Germans, Mr. Rex-rodt's prediction that a weakening currency and rising exports will lead the economy to a recovery this year smack of more hollow promises, despite the fact that many independent economists agree with

In industrial circles, however. Mr. Rexrodt is generally given credit for having the right ideas and forgive of or failing to get them put into effect. Other parties are eveo jockeying to claim his ideas as their

"He's a cunuch," Mr. Puf said. "He knows what to do, but can't do it. His sphere of influence in Germany policy making is extremely limited."

Stefan Schneider, an analyst at Nomura Research Institute in Frankfurt, said that Mr. Rexrodt "has to fight not only against the opposition but also within the gov-

ernment. Most of the blame leveled against the country's economic leadership falls full on the shoulders of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats, who control most federal ministries and the lower house of parliament, and the Social Democrats, who control a majority of German states and the upper house of parliament and hope to gain a majority in the coming elections. What the country's leadership

dent. George Bush. Many applaud Mr. Kohl for foreign policy victories such as treaties

lacks, all critics agree, is a German

equivalent of the "vision thing that sank the former U.S. presi-

on global trade and European uni-fication, but the widespread public perception of a lack of choices oo domestic issues reinforces an overwhelming weariness with polinics. or Politikverdrossenheit, that has become the common denominator in this year's election campaign. Mr. Puf predicted that the Chris-

tian Democrats and Social Democrats together would win 75 percent of the vote in the October parliamentary elections but each lack a majority to govern alone, making a grand coalinon or other oew power-sharing arrangement necessary. Whatever the outcome, "it will be a very uncomfortable situation,"

GM: Chief Says the Worst Is Over

Continued from Page 11

alysts bad urged GM to follow suit. But Mr. Smith said it was not vertical integration itself that was costing the company mooey, it was the management system the company used to acquire components. He said that when he took over the company "we were so decentralized that we had 27 different purchasing ceoters in the United States." Within two weeks, he said,

the company centralized its operatioos into a single system, and vertical integration is now an asset. "You can imagine the power of our volume," Mr. Smith said of the oew leverage with suppliers both

inside and out of the company.

Amoog points stressed by Mr. • He predicted Japanese automakers would increase the oumber of cars they built in the United

pact of the rising yeo, saying, "Ja-pan today is a very high-cost place to do business." He said he thought some of the small Japanese car companies might not survive.

Adding to the problems of the Japanese automakers, he said, was the fact that they are not major players in the light-truck market. which accounts for 38.5 percent of all new vehicles sold in the United States. He called the market in Japan for U.S.-made cars "better than it used to be," but said that as far as he could determine the current trade talks between the two countries were going "nowbere." He said he wants to see targets set for the opening of Japanese mar-kets for U.S. cars and trucks.

. Mr. Smith said efforts by Northeastern states to copy the California clean air rules, requiring development of a viable electric car this decade, are "kiod of nutty."

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CABLE: Gambling in Britain

Continued from Page 11 tory to looking at it as a going con-

cern," said Bruce Rabuffo, chief operating officer for Nynex UK. With a franchise that covers 2.5 million British homes, Mr. Rabullo noted that eventually his British operation could rival in size a large regional U.S. phone company.

The ability to offer phone service has also provided the cable industry a crucial marketing tool. "Cable companies can knock on

your door and say. Please buy our system and watch more TV, and people will say 'Why should I; it's all rubbish, " explained Bill Dix-on, an analyst with Dixon Goodwin & Co. "The telephone system allows them to get their foot in the door." And by offering the two

number of cable companies have done just that

As the United States moves toward opening up its communica-tions industry, to erasing the regulations that have long legally harred phone companies from entering the television business and vice versa, Britain has become a crucial testing ground for companies on both sides of that divide to hone both their strategies and their

technologies. "I can do things here that we can still only dream of doing at home." Mr. Rahuffo said.

Moreover for the likes of Nynex and the other U.S. regional phone companies, which are facing growing competition for phone service at home. Britain offers the opportunity houkups for the price of ooe, a to reverse roles and play tiostart.

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Herald Tribune

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Profiles of le

Japan Tax Cuts Seen as Tonic For Economy

TOKYO — Tax cuts of 6 trillion ven (\$55 billion) a year will be an chirir for the Japanese economy, boosting gross domestic product by about 0.8 percent annually, economists predicted Thursday.

Some said Japan's largest-ever tax reduction would help the couniry achieve economic recovery ear-some reports worth 16 milion yen, her than had been expected, but he would replace the current 3 perothers contended that it would merely prevent the economy from fare tax" starting in April 1997.

"Six trillion yen of tax cuts will pull up the growth rate by 0.75 percent in the fiscal 1994-95 starting April 1, and by 1 percent in 1995-96, but it is not a free lunch." said Hisashi Inoue, chief economi of Nikko Research Center Ltd.

. There were also warnings on in-flationary fallout, and there was concern that the stumulus could have the effect of slowing needed rsiness resturcturing.

The tax reform absolutely lacks

the idea of how to reduce the govtriment expenditure to combat the revenue shortfall," said Teruhiko Mano, adviser to the president of Bank of Tokyo Ltd. Prior to the announce

plan on Thursday by Prime Minis-ier Morihiro Hosokawa, zero growth in the economy had been widely predicted this year.

Mr. Hosokawa said the cuts —

including 5.3 trillion in income tax as well as reductions in corporate, inheritance and automobile taxes

"A planned tax reduction will

nomic Research. Mr. Hosokawa said that to finance his stimulus package, by some reports worth 16 trillion yen, cent sales tax with a 7 percent "wel-

inflate consumption, now dwin-

dling by approximately three tril-lion yea," said Robert Feldman, director of Salomon Brothers Eco-

The Finance Ministry said that of the annual revenue of 9.5 million yen from the new tax, 6 trillion would cover the tax cuts while 1.4 trillion would go toward redeeming government bonds.

The impact of the new tax on government purchases would ab-sorb a further 1.3 trillion year while increased spending on welfare for the elderly, the main purpose of the consumption tax introduced in 1989, would be 800 billion yea a year, the ministry said.

The ministry said if the tax cuts were backdated to Jan. 1, as Mr. Hosokawa proposed, 7 percent would be the "lowest possible rate" for the new tax, which it said was need to avoid "endless issues of government bonds."

But the Social Democratic Party, the largest in the government coalition, denounced the plan for the new tax and threatened to leave the govemment unless it was abandoned. (AFP, Reuters, AFX)

Investors Flock to India A Slew of Securities Sales Awaits Them

By Kevin Murphy

BOMBAY - These days, international investors can hardly get enough exposure to a reforming India. Will appetites still be so keen after a flurry of new issues in the Euromarkets, including a \$1 billion equity offering expected within six weeks?

After talking to about 15 international institu-tions, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., a state-owned company with a monopoly on international tele-phone calls in and out of India, settled on two investment houses, Salomon Brothers Inc. and Kleinwort Benson Securities, to place about 20 percent of the company with international investors through a global depositary receipt program. The receipts are certificates representing stocks that trade on bourses in other countries.

The Videsh Sanchar deal, dwarfing anything else in the relatively young market for Indian international equities and convertible bonds, is being seen by many analysts as a test of market depth and as a proxy for overall India investment.
"It will be a flagship funding exercise," said
Pradip Shah, managing director of Credit Rating
Information Services of India Ltd. "It will make an impact in international capital markets that every-

one will be watching." Judging from the \$1 billion in net foreign investment that entered India's domestic stockmarkets this year, investors appear convinced India's threeyear-old economic reform program has staying power. This is despite a trinity of interests fearful of the

future in an open economy: a massive public sector, strong unions, and long-protected industrialists. Investors are, if not re-rating India, at least reweighting their Asian portfolios in that populous nation's favor while analysts descend on India on masse to build up often scant research for a host of

new clients among country-specific India funds. However, many of the foreign investors who have government approval to buy Indian shares directly have been refuctant to do so. Wariness of opaque trading procedures and antiquated clearing systems steers them back to the Euromarkets

- the international offshore financing arenas that do not fall under national regulations - which are expanding rapidly as Indian companies scramble to obtain low-cost capital.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1994

The combination of investor enthusiasm and Indian corporations' desire to raise money to prepare for the increased competition featuring in national reforms has spawned a rush of convertibles, global depositary receipts and private place-

ments to approved foreign investors.

Mammohan Singh, the finance minister, and
Chakravarty Rangarajan, governor of the Reserve

ASIAN MONEY MARKETS

Bank of India, indicated that while foreign investment flows were causing the rupee to appreciate, their greatest concerns were about the impact of financing on India's overall indebtedness.

Not every industrialist is joining the rush. Some believe their companies's shares are undervalued and are loath to sell down their stakes, despite a five-month, 60-percent rise in the Bombay Stock Exchange's key index.

"Indian companies are now priced too long in the stock market considering their future potential growth," said K.K. Modi, the eldest of five brothers who control a group of family businesses. "Some people are giving away their companies these days.

However, dozens of convertible issues have been approved, and financial advisers camped in the grand Taj Mahal hotel on Bombay's waterside say many more global depositary receipts are coming as well. "Given the demand we've seen in the past few months, I would say the VSNL deal would go well, said Ayaz Ebrahim, who manages Indosuez's Himalaya Fund. "But if the amount of issues continue at their current pace, we will see their premiums slide

back to par over the next six months."

The Videsh Sanchar deal, which is expected to value the company at about 100 times year-to-March 1993 earnings, might seem ambitious, but the company is apparently counting on three strong sales stories: telecommunications, India, and the concern's ability to manage fast growth.

Fox Boosts News Corp. **Earnings**

SYDNEY - News Corp., Rupert Murdoch's media conglomerate that was on the brink of bankruptcy just three years ago, said Thursday its net profit doubled in the second quarter and rose 70 percent in the first half.

Profit was spurred by strength in the company's television, airline and film units, including a 183 percent gain at its Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. studio. There's a bit of Mrs. Doubtfire in there, said Lachlan Drummond, an analyst at CS First Boston, referring to the popular film released in November.

News Corp. said net profit in the

three months ended Dec. 31 rose 102 percent from a year earlier, 10 million Australian dollars (\$373.9 million). The second-quarter results included a one-time gain from the sale of a portion of the company's interest in the South China Morning Post of Hong Kong. Not including that one-time

gain, profit in the second quarter rose 32 percent, to 326.6 million do0ars. Half-year net profit rose to 768.9 million dollars, or 34 cents a share,

from 490.1 million dollars, or 30 cents a share, a year ago. News Corp.'s shares on the Sydney Stock Exchange surged 5 percent on the results, closing up 52

cents at 10.56. British newspapers and the company's free-standing U.S. inserts business were laggards. News Corp. bas newspaper and television interests in the United States, Britain, Australia and Asia.

Investor's Asia Singapore Hong Kong Nikkei 225 Straits Times Hang Seng 2180 2000C-!**!?%**i-19000-10033 18000-16000 S O Prev. Thursday Index Exchange 11,851.18 11,785.83 40.55 Hang Seng Hong Kong 2,336.08 +0.96 2,360,53 Straits Times Singapore 2,340.60 2,312.10 +1,23 All Ordinaries Sydney 20,174.82 20,250.03 -0.37 Tokyo 1,148.04 +0.19 1.150.21 Kuala Lumpur Composite 1.453.44 1,463,90 SET. Bangkok 974.26 - -1.97 Composite Stock 955.02 6,259.21 +1.64 Weighted Price 6.362.08 2,906.14 +0.58 Composite 591.95 594.36 Stock Index .

حكذامن الأصل

Very briefly:

Bombay

NZSE-40

South Korea's Composite Stock index fell almost 2 percent as the government moved to cool its recent advances; the Finance Ministry—seeking to keep prices from rising far more quickly than the economy is growing - raised margin requirements and reduced the maximum amount of a single issue that certain institutional investors could buy.

2,439.64

1,930.87

 South Korea plans to relax foreign-exchange laws, allowing individuals to hold \$20,000 of foreign currency, up from \$2,000, and raising limits on overseas investments for companies.

NEC Corp., Hitachi Ltd. and Toshiba Corp. will halt expansion of 4megabit dynamie random-access memory chip production and boost 16-megabit DRAM output instead.

 Taiwan is offering to cut tariffs on 475 imported items in its bid to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; the proposals include reducing tariffs on 73 industrial products by 30 percent on average, 252 industrial goods by 17.5 percent, and 150 agricultural items by 12.5 percent,

• Taiwan and China bad \$7.91 billion of trade through Hong Kong in the first 11 months of last year, up 19.1 percent from the similar 1992 period, although the growth appeared to slow in November, when trade was \$750 AFX, AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters

Indonesian Bid Lifts Stock Of Malaysian Company

KUALA LUMPUR - The stock of Malaysia's Construction & Supplies House Bhd. soared Thursday after the Indonesian timber magnate Prajogo Pangestu proposed to take con-trol of the holding company.

CASH, as it is known, rose 2.90 ringgit (\$1.05) a share to close at 8.35 ringgit in heavy trading of 34.81 million shares. The company said it would buy plywood mills in Malaysia and China and a timber conces-

sion in Papua New Guinea

from Mr. Prajogo, who owns PT Barito Pacific Timber. CASH would pay by issuing 900 million ringgit in shares to

the Indonesian.

The takeover would be the first by an Indonesian of a Malaysian company.

Investment analysts said the

stock's reaction helps explain why Mr. Prajogo wanted CASH as a vehicle for some of his holdings - timber stocks generally erate more excitement on the generate more excitement on the Knala Lumpur exchange than on other regional markets.

Asian and U.S. Demand for China's Bond

LONDON - China has successfully sold its biggest Eurobond issue, raising \$1 billion, with strong de-mand from Asia and the United States, market analysts said here on Thursday. The response from Euromiddle of 1993. That comprised new pean investors was mixed, they said, lending of \$3.5 billion and the withdrawal of \$7.9 billion from bank

The 10-year issue matures on Feb. 17, 2004. The price was set at deposits, the BIS said.
99.406 percent with a 6.5 percent
The global issue m coupon, giving a spread of 85 basis points, or 0.85 percentage point, over 10-year U.S. Treasury issues.

That yield "was not enough to really entice European investors," said one analyst who preferred not

The issue, announced on

Wednesday, drew attention to China's voracions appetite for cash.

The Bank for International Settlements in Basel, in its report on the first half of 1993, said that according to its calculations, China had drawn "However, the Americans are \$11.4 billion in the 12 months to the

The global issue meant China was selling the bonds simultaneously on the Asian, European and U.S. markets. China has already tapped the European and Asian markets with smaller issues but this was the first time that U.S. investors had been invited to subscribe to a Chinese bond issue.

"The Europeans seem more re-

luctant than others, because of the perceived risk that China represents for Europeans," said Tim Streeter, head of the Eurobond section at Union Bank of Switzerland.

more used to investing in emerging markets," he said, "and they are quieker to buy the story of China's economic takeoff." Globally, the issue "has been very successful," said Mark Watson of Salomon Brothers Inc. "The Asians

bought around half the bonds at the start of the day, the Europeans and the Americans spotting the rest."

Standard & Poor's Corp. on Wednesday gave the Chinese bond a rating of BBB, the middle of the

lowest category of bonds considered to be investment grade,

Moody's Investors Service gives a higher rating of A3 to China's for-S&P still said its rating outlook

for China was generally positive. It said this "reflects the likelihood that political and macroeconomic developments in China will support progressive, albeit uneven, imdementation of the economic reform program.

S&P said, however, that "creditworthiness remains constrained by recurring episodes of economie overbeating -as in 1988-1989 and since 1992 — and the uncertainties related to China's potentially difficult leadership succession.

JAL Chooses Pratt & Whitney

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO - Japan Air Lines on Thursday awarded Pratt & Whitney a \$440 million contract for 44 engines for the Boeing 777s that JAL has ordered.

Pratt & Whitney, a unit of United Technologies Corp., won with its PW 4000 series engine over General Electric Co.'s series 90 and Rolls Royce PLC's new Trent 800 series.

JAL has ordered 10 of the new 777s from Boeing Co. and has options on 10 more.

The carrier said it had looked at reliability, safety, environmental considerations and product support before choosing Pratt & Whitney.

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"It was always going to be a difficult order to win." a Rolls Royce spokesman said in London. He noted that JAL and Japan's two other airlines, All Nippon Airways and Japan Air Systems, have been regular Pratt & Whitney customers. With the Japanese stress on longterm business relationships, he said Rolls Royce faced a major chal-(Bloomberg, AFX)

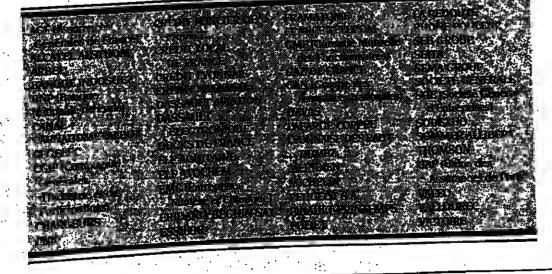
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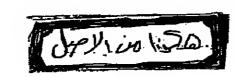
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Classified Valentine Message Contest

Every year on February 14th, more and more people use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative.

This inspired us to have some fun with our readers by launching a contest for the most original classified Valentine. Here's how it works. Print your classified message on the form below-minimum 3 lines-and mail it to your

nearest IHT office together with your remittance or your credit card reference. Your ad will run on

Valentine's day Monday, February 14th and that evening the jury will meet to select the winners. The results will be published in the IHT'S edition of Monday, February 21st. So have some fun with us, wherever you may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send

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| symbols or spaces; all other lines up to 36. | |

n space accepted: three lines. FIRST LINE OF TEXT:

Knight Loses, **But Team Wins**

Dan Dakich is oo Bobby Knight. And for that, lodiana fans are

probably grateful. When Knight was ejected with two technical fouls early in the second half, Dakich, Indiana's assistant coach, engineered an 11-point rally that culminated in the 14thranked Hoosiers' 87-83 overtime victory over Ohio State on Wednes-

COLLEGE BASKETBALL day night in Bloomington, Indiana.

As the game wore on, particularly in the last 16 or 17 minutes of the game, I thought the Indiana coaching got a lot better." Knight said. "I thought the officiating must have been better also."

Knight has been ejected from two exhibition games — one this season — and two Big Ten games in 23 years at lodiana. Both technicals oo Wednesday night, which came 69 seconds apart, were for arguing with officials.

Ohio State (9-10, 2-6 Big Ten) made three free throws on Knight's technicals and scored on the possession after each to take a 49-38 lead with 14:49 to go. After that, lodiana scored 10 coosecutive points to get back into the game. The Hoosiers (13-4, 6-2) extend-

ed the nation's longest home winning streak to 40 games Pat Graham scored 29 points for Indiana, while Lawrence Funder-

Evans, a Hoosier forward, dislocat-ed his right shoulder for the second time this season.

No. 7 Kentucky 82, Alabama 67: Rodrick Rhodes and Aothopy Epps each scored five points during a 12-1 spurt as Kentucky (17-3, 7-2 Southeastern Conference) stopped visiting Alabama (10-7, 6-3).

No. 16 Wisconsin 87, Michigan State 62: Michael Finley scored 32 points, 25 in the first half, as the Badgers, (14-3, 5-3 Big Ten) playing at home without their ailing freshman center, Rashard Griffith, used a conference-record 14 3pointers to bury the Spartans (14-7,

Marquette 58, No. 17 Alabama-Birmingham 54: Roney Eford scored 13 points, three on a goahead shot with 1:24 left, as the Warriors (14-5, 6-1) beat visiting Alabama-Birmingham (16-3, 4-2) for the second time this season and retained first place in the Great Midwest Conference. Carter Long scored 19 points for the losers. No. 18 St. Louis 94, Dayton 75:

Erwin Claggett, with seven of a school-record 14 3-pointers, scored 25 points as the Billikens (17-1, 4-1 Great Midwest) matched their victory total for the last two seasons.

It was the ninth straight loss for visiting Dayton (4-12, 0-4). Virginia 73, No. 21 Maryland 66: Junior Burrough upstaged Maryland's hearlded freshman, Joe

Price 10), Philadelphia 21 (Hornocek 7). ew York 22 17 22 24-85 (exhilaphor 22 19 28 19-85 (N.Y.; Ookley 7-16 4-5 18, 13-21 3-4 29, W;

5: Schremot 70-15 7-1 21, Perkins 7-11 3-3 17.



Shaquille O'Neal stopped Jon Koncak, but not the Hawks.

Smith, with 26 points, 13 rebounds Chris Kingsbury gave Iowa a lift in and 6 blocks as the Cavaliers (12-5, his first start with five 3-pointers as 6-2 Atlantic Coast Conference) detected the visiting Terrapins (12-5, woo at home. Voshon Lenard (14-14)

Smith, who was leading the natioo's freshmen in scoring (20.8), rebounds (10.7) and blocks (3.6), had a season-low 10 points, 12 rebounds and 2 blocks. He had four

Dan Cross scored 20 points and hit a 10-foot jumper with 1:21 left as Florida (17-3, 7-1 Southeastern shots blocked by Burrough. Conference) beat visiting Auburn Iowa 92, No. 22 Min (5-12, 0-9). Jess Settles scored 19 points, and

Wilkens Gets Elderly Handlebar Hope No. 900 as Hawks Win

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS - When Marty Je-After a shaky start, NBA victory misoo decided to look for a job last No. 900 came easily for the Atlanta Hawks' coach, Lenny Wilkens. The Orlando Magic took a 30-25

lead, but Duane Ferrell's 30-footer as the first period ended started a ron as the Hawks pulled away for a 118-99 victory Wednesday night. "I know deep down inside that

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

he is thrilled about No. 900," said Craig Ehlo, who also played for Wilkens at Cleveland.

"On the outside, be doesn't want you to know. He's a great coach. He has turned several teams around. He's made every team he's coached better. He just loves a

Wilkens said that "it was nice to get it at home." Ehlo and other reserves out-

scored the Magic, 20-4, in the first seven minutes of the second period. The Hawks led by as many as 30 points late in the third quarter.

Shaquille O'Neal got 22 points, his 17th straight game with 20 or more, but Orlando teammate Anfernee Hardaway got only nine. Mavericks 92, Tinberwolves 88: Dallas won for the third time in

three tries at the Target Center this

season, as Jamal Mashburn scored

26 points, but are 1-40 m all other

games. The only other victory came

at home against Sacramento.

summer, he sent out a letter listing his strengths. They were considerable for an amateur bicycle racer: in the last two years, victories in the Tour de Beauce in Canada, the South East-em Cycling Classic in the United States, the Tour de Marie Galante and the Fleche de Locmine in France, third places in the Tour of Okinawa and the Norwegian Cycle Week, two fourth places and a fifth place in stages of the highly regarded Tour de l'Ain in France, timetrial victories in the Marie Galante the Tour du Guadeloupe and the

U.S. amateur road-racing champi-Balancing all these achievements, however, were Jemison's cit-

Tour du Martinique, stage victories in the Tour d'Emerande and the

Tour de Loire Atlantique, a 24th place in the last Tour Du Pont and

the red, white and blue jersey of the

By Samuel Abt

izenship and age.
He is an American, and over the years few Americans have found it easy to adjust to the European ways of professional bicycle racing. the distance from home and the differences in language, food and culture. Few also have the necessary talent: Of the ocarly 600 inders in the European pack this season, only 8 are Americans. And he was 28 when he wrote his

Marty Jemison: "I'm mature."

U.S. Cyclist Turns Pro, in Europe, at 28

-an uncommon age to begin a professional career, which most amateurs do at 22 or 23.

But not many amateurs have such an imposing record, and the letter worked. Jemison, who will turn 29 on May 18, is now a firstyear professional with the Word-Perfect team, which is based in the Netherlands.

"I know he's 28 years old," said Jan Raas, the WordPerfect director of sports, managing to look du-bious and unconcerned at the same time. "I saw him in the Tour Du Pont, and I think he's a good rider. I hope he'll be useful." Jemison sounded more positive

when his age was mentioned. "I think it's great, I really do," he said recently at the team's formal presentation in a hotel in Brussels. I believe I'm mature, I've gone to school, so I can leave that to rest. I see a lot of riders who turn pro at an early age and they have anxieties about what they'll do after cycling without a college degree. I'm com-fortable with where I'm at."

Born and reared in Salt Lake City, Jemison began racing only at age 21. "Part-time," he said, "as serious as I could while finishi school." He has a bachelor's degree: in economics from the University

of Utah. After graduation, he came to Europe and raced for three years with French amateur cinbs, the last two

years with Chateaubriant.
"Chateaubriant gave me the opportunity to race virtually any race.
I wanted to," Jemison said. "They were willing to take a risk based on my good results my first year in

France, And right away I started racing very well." That gave him confidence in his ability to survive far from home. "I think I've managed to do it and I think I've managed to do it very well," he said. "A lot of American riders never adapt, and they end up going back home."

WordPerfect, the computer softwere maker, is based in Utah, which did not hurt Jemison's

sent out his letter. "A lot of things fell together for ambitions to win a race myself."
me," he said. "I sent my portfolio. You have to win races to get a to Jan Rass in Holland and to the contract for the following year." WordPerfect office in Utah just be-

forc the world championships and I of his career, he has simply a one. explained that I'd follow up with a year contract and no promises, phone call after the championskips. "It's quite scary," Jemison admit-And I did that." He finished 20th in ted. that race in Oslo last summer.

"I had this very, very strong feelmore than this year. I want to do it ing about WordPerfect, and I made as long as I can progress, and that sure the directors saw my results and can be two, three, five years." His can be two, three, five years." His had a feeling for my ambitions," Jemison continued. "I gave it 100 quiet voice rose above the tinkle of the piano. "Maybe, out of the blue." percent effort and it paid off.". I'll win a race."

I'M AN UGLY

LITTLE MACGOT

GRAVY FOR

AT LEAST YOU HAVE THE COURAGE TO ADMIT IT.

Raas, who was expanding the team from 16 to 22 riders with the same \$5.5 million budget he had last year, understood the advantages of hiring the local boy.

"He lives in Salt Lake City near WordParkers and for the record

Major Is Burier.

WordPerfect, and for the people who work there it's important to have one American rider on the team, Raas said. "But it's not only for that I think be has qualities also. Harrie Jansen, another team of-ficial, put it this way: "We didn't take him on because he's an American. He happens to be an American, but he's also U.S. national champion and a good climber."
Sitting in the hotel lobby after

the team presentation, Jemison confirmed that he does climb well, although he does not consider himself a specialist. Nor does he consider himself a time-trialing specialist despite three victories as an amateur in the race against the clock. What he is, he explained as a cocktail pianist improbably began to play for the hunch crowd, is an all-arounder with a preference for long and tough races.

ng and usign races.

That's why I wasn't really interested in riding for an American team," he said. "I wanted to be part of a professional team in Europe because I race better in Europe, I'm more motivated. I do better in longer, harder races. I find more motivation when I see others fade, and you only see that in the longer European races. I love stage races, I really do."

Despite that affection, he will not be racing for WordPerfect when it sends two eight-man squads to the first stage races on its calen-dar, the Ruta del Sol in Spain and the Tour Mediterraneen in France, both starting Saturday and running for six days and. Instead Jemison will begin his professional career with a one-day race, the Classic Haribo in France, in mid-February.

His first stage race will be the Tour of Valencia in Spain later in the month, and, Rass said, if Jemison does well there, he may ride in Paris-Nice early in March.

"We hope he's going to the Tour Du Pont because it's great to have an American on the team when you're there," Raas said. That race is scheduled for 10 days in May. But, added Rass, "We have 22

riders on the team, so he has to be good or he stays at home. Just like the others, it's a case of fighting for their places.10 Jemison said he accepted those,

terms despite the pressure to per-form almost instantly. "It's a good pressure," he added. "It's good to have some pressure.

"As a neo-pro, part of my responsibilities are to help other rid-. In the back of my mind, I do have

At age 28, going on 29 at the start

SOONER OR LATER

"I want to race professional for

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Davies 19 22 38 21—72

Minnesoto 24 21 21 22—88

O: Mashburn 11-22 3-4 26. Jockson 6-14 7-10

19, M: West 7-15 1-2 15, Ridger 10-14 1-2 22.

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HOCKEY

Texas A&M 70, Boylor 76 Texas Tech 7L Texas Christian 6

to 51 (Lorettner 9), Assista—Dallos 26 (Jock-son 6), Mismesota 23 (Lorettner, Williams 7). Desver 22 15 26 31—84 Golden Stote 19 28 38 22—97 DI Ellis 5-100-1018, Abdul-Roud 9-19-13 12, Ci-Spreect 0-23 3-4 27, Mustin 4-16 3-3 22, Re-bounds—Derver 44 (Mutombo 9), Golden State 57 (Owans 10), Assista—Derver 21 (Abd-ul-Rouf 7), Golden State 20 (Sorewell S). **NHL Standings**

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Detroit S 1 6-3
Tattapa Bay 8 0 1-1
First Period: D-Karmedy 5 (Shinear); DPrimeou 14 (Kazlov, Federav); Second Period: D-Alvezoff 2 (Oraper, Chlospan); Thirli
Period: T-Tucker 10 (Bradlev, Homritk);
Shots as god: D (on Puppe) 14-7-5-36. T (on Oraped) 12-15-7-34.

Ottower 1 3 6-1
First Period: Filledermoyer? | Smitts Fitzseroid!; O-Lemb 10 (Show); FSkrudiand 8
(Hough, Brown); Second Period: Filedermayer 8 (Barres, Murphy). Third Period:
FFTtsperoid!2 (Benying, Lewry). (en). Smits
ent Sool: F (on Modeler) | 11-9-24. O (on 6)
Fitzpatrick! 11-9-13-33.

scored 30 points for Minnesota (14-

7, 4-4), getting 15 in the final 4:25.

No. 24 Florida 68, Auburn 67:

New Jersey
First Period: B-Mosliny 21 (Howerchais, Woos); B-Bodoer' & (Mary, Plonte); (pp.18-conf Period: N.J.-Miller 13 (Niedermayer, Slevers); B-Bodoer' & (Audeth, Mosley); (pp.1, N.J.-McKoy 9 (Hollis, Pelum), State on sool: B (on Brodeer) 14-19-3-27, N.J. (on Fultr) 6-10-12-28.

First Period: M-Bellows 21 (Muller, Deslor dins); (pp), M-Muller 11 (Brisebals, Desh phousse); (pp), H-Jorddens 2 (Cun psyworth); M-Schnebler 6 (Odstein); M 19 (Corb Second Period: M-Petrov 10 (Muller, Des Sins): M-Schneider 9 (DIPlatro, Odelein): ipp). M-Keone 12 (Dioran, Damphouse) Third Pariod: M-Damphouse 20 (Odelein ingl. M-Keane 12 Juneause 29 (Odelen-Bird Parfod: M-Darrachause 29 (Odelen-Carbonneoul: Jonl. H-Zakanski 7 (Verbeek) ; IM-Dionre II IOdeleini, Shots on sont: H jon M-Inn Recent 16-146—35.

Wishington 1 1 3-5
Phillodelehlo 1 1 0-2
First Period: W-Hotcher 7, P-Lindros 26
(Galley, Rocine), Lipo), Second Period: P-Recchi 27 (Lindros, Rembers): W-Hunter 5 i Bondro, Andersoni, Taird Period: W-Poole 9
IMiller, Cofe); W-Konawalchyk 4 (Cela, Berube); W-Krygler 9 (Ridley, Kirstrich), Stocks
on Spoli; W (on Rocssel) 10-14-15-37, P (on



First Period: 1, N.YRossers. Tildonen 19 (Messler, Zubov); 2, N.Yiskonders. Krusp 4 (Hosse, Molev). Second Period: 3, N.Yis landers. Thomas 25 (Molathov, Maley); [pp.]. 4, N.Y. Romanns, Graves 21 (Kovaley, Measler); S. N.Y. Romanns, Graves 32 (Measler), Leelch), (sel. Third Period: 4, N.Y. Islanders, Graves 22 (Measler), (sel. Third Period: 5, N.Y. Islanders, Graves 22 (Measler), (sel. Third Period: 5, N.Y. Islanders, Graves 22 (Measler), (sel. Third Period: 6, N.Y. Islanders, Graves 22 (Measler), (sel. Third Period: 6, N.Y. Islanders, Graves 22 (Measler), (sel. Third Period: 6, N.Y. Islanders, Graves 22 (Measler), Graves 22 (Measle Ongers. Groves 22 (Lormer, Me

First Period: D-Klatt 10 (Modens, Dehlen); First Period: D-Kinth 10 (Moderns, Dohlern): D-Glichrish 12 (Kinth Medanns): 1 on), W-Shonnan 8 (Shein, Yashosrit): (po), W-Eagles? (Tracticis, Ulorum); D-Evoson 10 (Dohlen, Goarner); D-Moderns 30 (Dohlen, Kinth), Sected Period: D-McPhae 15 (Evoson, Carvillari); D-Goarner 17 (N. Bratien, P., Broten), Tigird Period: W-Shein 15 (South, Ulorum); (pp), 1D-Moderns 21 (Kinth, Carollital), Shelte be shelt: 0 (on Esseries, D'Heill) 12-4-5-21, W (on Mode) 7-10-15-22,

Los Appules

First Period: L.A.-Robitellie 29, L.A.-Biolot 13 (Sandstrert, Grandref, Section Period) 5: Coer 19 (Conton, Arnotti): L.A.-Gretzky 22 (Kurrt, Zhithili): E-Weisht 15 (Dicusson): E-Cargon 21 (MocYavish, Clear); L.A.-Kurri 21 (Biolot, Zhithik), Third Period: E-Okusson 4 (Beers, Clear); (po), E-MocTovish 13, 15-MocTovish 14 (Mouson), (en) Saets as seat: Los Angeles (on Runford) 10-12-6—38. Edmon-

(Mamess, Courinal), Second Period: V-Linden 27 (Courinal), Lumme 17 (ps), C-Chellos 11 (b. Softer); C-Poulin 8 (Rounick, Kucard); V-Bere 20 (Babych, Gellions), Third Period: V-Corson 6 (Burs, Dirk); IC-Noonan 18 (Poulin, Rounick). Sheft se poet; C (on McLean) 2-

Walz), Second Period: A-Socce 6 (Ludon Van Allen); A-Yuku 16 (Grünzen); C-Roi Zl. Third Pariod: G-Reichel 21, C-Reiche (Roberts, Kecamer), Shotz en enni: C

OLYMPIC SPORTS World Cup Skling

FREESTYLE SKIUMS Results Thorsday from the water's majors event in La Creez, Presion 1, Cordice Gibs. France, 24.47 solres? 2. Rephasile Mored. France, 21.71; 2. Petro Morader, Holy, 21.49; 4. Fronce, 21.71; 2, Petra Monder, Nolly, 21.87; 4,— Branwen Thomes, Conodo, 20.12; 5. Gene-viewe Fertin, Conodo, 19.81; 5. Rochael Sovitt, United States, 19.35; 7. Anna Dawling, United States, 19.25; 8. Younne Sellent, Germany, 17.87; 9. Marie Schmid, Switzerland, 6.79; 10; Morrio Desson, Austrafia, 16.14. World Circ shouthes; coffer seven events) in the survivers mograts; 2, 618; 520; 1. Tol-jons Mitterproper, Germany, 512; 4, Step L. Tol-jons Mitterproper, Germany, 512; 4, Step L.

Jona Mittermorer, Germany 3122 4 John Lise Haffestad. Norway, 512: 5. Anne Bathelle. United States. 461: 6. Monad. 409: 7. Thomas. 392: 6. Morader, 256: 9. Anne Catelin, France. 597; B. Moroder, 256; 9. Anne Cothelfe, France, 224; 16. Uzt Mc Intyre. United States, 224.
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Periond, 21.91,
World Cup standings to the mean's swint; 1,
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Fronce, 46; 5, John Smith, Casada, 389; 4,
Joyant Posigové, Sweden, 578; 7, Garborst,
148; 8, Olivier Allement, France, 368; 9, Sans
Smith, United Section 579.

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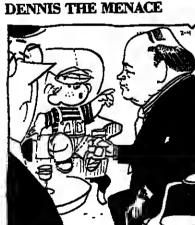
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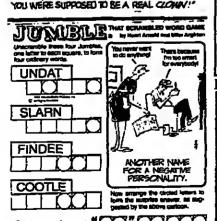
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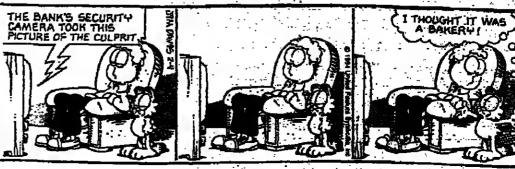
POWN AT THE MOAT ... SOME OF THE GIRLS ARE PRACTICING FOR THE



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Thousands Mourn As Maier Is Buried

The Associated Press

VIENNA - Ski-mad Austria bid farewell Thursday to Ulrike Maier, the "skiing morn" who died after breaking her neck during a race last weekend.
Thousands of people, including tearful teammates, ski officials, neighbors and fans flocked to
the funeral in Maier's native Rauris, a small town near Salzburg where her father runs a ski school.

Austrian trainers carried the wooden coffin through the streets to the church in whose graveyard she was buried. Maier's longtime boyfriend, Hubert Schweighofer, walked behind but their 4year-old daughter, Melanie, was not present. She still has not been told of her mother's death.

In Sierra Nevada, Spain, World Cup women skiers held a 10-minute memorial service. Ulfi, as the two-time world Super-G champion was known, was perhaps the most beloved of all ski stars in this Alpine nation, where triumphs are a

source of national pride.
"The shock sits deep," the best-selling Neue Kronenzeitung noted Thursday.

The Superfast Downhills: As Many Green Lights as Red

By Barbara Lloyd New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The death of the veteran downhill skier Ulrike Maier of Austria has raised questions about the equipment skiers

Are modern skis the equivalent of the oversized tennis racket, the breakthrough in tennis that changed forever the way a ball is served? And more important, are the new skis too

The idea of curtailing innovations in Aipine equipment has been broached in Switzerland by Marc Hodler, president of the International Ski Federation. He suggested that high speeds might be tempered by regulating

Ski manufacturers shiver at the thought. "The equipment is so good now that you go into turns at 90 miles an hour and expect to come out," said Dan Simoneau, U.S. product manager for Fischer, the Austrian ski manufactures "Silla Addition and the Austrian ski manufactures" "Silla Addition and the Austrian ski manufactures "Silla Addition and the Austrian ski manufactures" "Silla Addition and the Austrian ski manufactures and the Austrian ski manufactures "Silla Addition and the Austrian ski manufactures a facturer. "Skis today are really easy to use. They go faster, and they turn easier."

But, Simonean contends, there is a more

salient problem: "How competitive the racers

athletes are competing on such a fine line of

Indeed, a World Cup downhill racer changes skis the way Formula One drivers change spark plugs. The top skiers travel with their own "tech reps," equipment experts who tune the skis and check the bindings every time an athlete steps off the snow.

Design innovations have increased downhill speeds in the last five years from about 120 to 145 loh (75 to 90 mph) for men, and from 95 to 120 kph for women.

Few deny that speed is a factor in accidents. But in Maier's case, it appears that the unusual dynamics of her fall contributed greatly to her injuries, said Hank Tauber, a vice presi-dent of the International Ski Federation. Tamber, president of Marker ski bindings in Salt Lake City, was women's coach for the U.S. Ski Team from 1967-72.

Maier spun out of control Saturday in the downbill World Cup event at Garmisch-Par-

tenkirchen, Germany.
"It was a whole lot of bad luck," Tamber said, noting that initial reports that Maier hit a

really are. The races are so close, and the timing post may be inaccurate. Rather, he said, it appears that she caught an edge. whisked hy the pole with an extreme whiplash motion, and hit her head on the snow. Still, speed is an issue, Tauber said. "There

is no question we're pressing the envelope of what these bodies can do. But Hilary Lindh, 24, of Juneau, Alaska, who won her first World Cup downhill

Wednesday, wants no part of speed control. The 1992 Olympic silver medalist said in a telephone interview from Spain, "The down-hill is supposed to be fast. Otherwise it should be called something else."

Even the manufacturers, however, are worried. Daniel Mornet, vice president for racing and promotion at Rossignol North America, a French ski manufacturer, said that the sport needs some limits. But ski design is not part of Mornet's remedy.

"You cannot slow down the technology." Mornet said. "Women want to go faster and faster on the downhill. We try to make the ski turn easier and to make it faster. But the only way to limit speed is to design the course for

He said it was wrong to change the women's said that it never occurred to her that she downhill for the Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer, Norway.

After a pre-Olympics competition last year, female downhill skiers complained that the

course, designed specifically for them, was too easy. Instead, they persuaded officials to allow them to ski a shorter version of the men's downhill course.

medalist in the giant slalom, has skied the Lillehammer course, and disagrees.

"It was so flat that if it snowed on race day,

the women would be standing up as if they

were on cross-country skis," she said.

"We should be making more demanding courses, but not occessarily faster ones," Cooper said about the speed issue. "You'd be getting into trouble by trying to hold back technology. That doesn't work. The answer lies in setting guidelines within the nature of lies in setting guidelines within the nature of the sport. Make courses that turn."

In the end, the shock of Maier's death may be its own brake oo daredevil skiing. Tamara McKinney, a U.S. World Cup racer who was

"It's a very scary element of a sport that I oever thought of as life-threatening." McKinoey said. "It never entered my head."

حكذاءت الأصل

It was something that happened on the men's course, she said, which was always more

Perhaps, as the Italian racer Alberto Tomba Christin Cooper, a 1984 U.S. Olympic silver views it, the only way to avoid disaster in the downhill is to ignore it altogether.

When you go down, you never know what you are going to meet up with." Tomba said recently. "Then you have oo a ski suit that doesn't protect you in any way. Likewise, it's the same with your helmet. It does little or no good when you take such a disastrous fall. World Cup ski coaches "stand behind the professional staff of the International Ski Federation," Jarl Svanberg of Sweden, chairman of a coaches' working group, said in a statement issued Thursday in Sierra Nevada, Spain.

We feel that the FIS management is responsive to our concerns and sensitive to the safety considerations we all share for the ath-

Smoking Is Dangerous

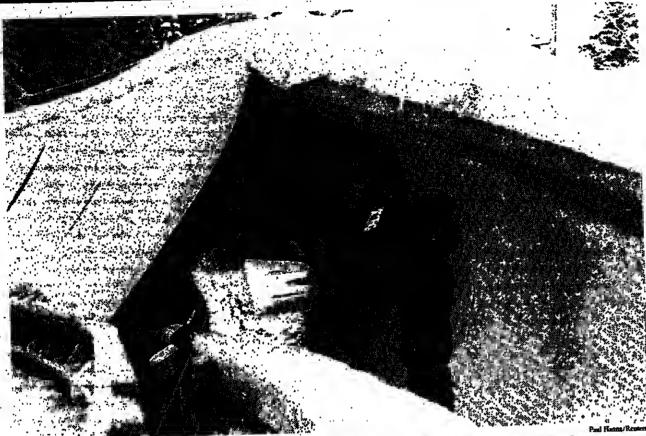
LILLEHAMMER, Norway -Three Olympic volunteers re-ceived minor injuries when a roof collapsed under the weight of snow at the hotel where members of the International Olympic Committee will stay during the

Dag Koppervik, manager of the five-star Lillehammer Hotel, where IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and other officials are booked, said Thursday that workers clearing snow off the ho-tel roof had not realized they were shoveling it on to the temporary, plastic roof of a garden shed.
"Unfortunately, three volun-teers were standing in there hav-

ing a smoke and the roof collapsed," he said. They were taken to a hospital and treated, he said.

"One had an ankle mjury and the other two had scratches and bruises. The snow was very heavy,

Lillehammer has been hit by record snowfall during the run-up to the Games that start Feb. 12.



Norwegian soldiers worked Thursday to clear the latest night's snow from the bobsled and luge track at Hunderfossen.

For Bonnie Blair, One Eye on Gold, One on Clock

New York Times Service

MILWAUKEE - In countries like Norway and the Netherlands, where speed skaters are superstars, people turn and gawk at Boome Blair.

They are polite about it, in their generally excellent English, but they let her know they recognize her as the winner of three Olympic gold medals. She thinks she likes the attention.

"It's very unique," Blair said recently. These people know you in your uniform, they know your skating style, they know your times, they know you in street clothes. I can still go about my business, but People do not turn and gawk in

ber neighborhood near Milwaukee. Some recognize her, but many others just see her as the slim, energetic 29-year-old woman tossing items in her shopping cart. And she thinks she likes the anonymity, too.

"Michael Jordan can't go to the grocery store," she said. "Notoriety is all right, as long as it's not too overwhelming."

Bonnie Blair also confesses that while she is rushing through the supermarket, she is doing her share of glancing from side to side. She is vatching other women her age, noticing that they often have tiny companions, propped up in the seat of the shopping cart.

"Sometimes when I feel old, I member that my friends have kids uning around," she said recently. "Then I feel younger. I realize I haven't gone through changes. I'm still skating. Until I make these changes, I'll still be the same person. You're only as young as you leel."

She feels young and intouched by life, but at the same time she is on the verge of becoming the grand old lady of what used to be called She will go to Norway needing

one gold medal to tie the swimmer et Evans, the diver Pat McCormick and the sprinter Evelyn Ashford as the most successful American women in Olympic history.

And a fifth gold medal would put her ahead of everybody, ever. She is expected to compete in the 500- and 1,000-meter events, and she will be the favorite in both of them, and she may skip the 1.500-While Nancy Kerrigan can count

on eight-digit income from one gold medal in figure skating. Bontie Blair could leave Norway with a total of five gold medals and financial expectations two or three digits lower. Her sport just isn't, shall we

Blair happens to be relatively very, but her sport demands powerhis muscles and cares not one whit for pretty features or makeup or elegant hair. There are no judges in speed skaning. Nobody gets style points—or even sympathy points—the way certain figure akaters

There is no ballet music spliced together in a four-minute medley, together in a four-minute medicy, just a couple of lonely skaters leaning forward, arms swinging, legs churning racing against the clock and not even against each other.

Blair laughs when you ask her if deep within this energetic speed cheers there is a alarmoran figure. skater there is a glamorous figure skater screaming to be set free.
"No, no, I don't think I have the

gracefulness for that," she said She also appreciated the difference in the sports when she heard about the nasty business of some body whacking Nancy Kerrigan on the knee, putting her out of the national championships in Detroit a few weeks ago, while Blair was competing in her time trials in Mil-

"She is in such a high-profile sport," Blair said. "You hope it won't happen to anybody. It's nice to have some notoriety when some body recognizes you. It's not so low that I don't get any."

That may depend on the next two weeks in Norway. The com-mon assumption is that Bonnie mon assumption is that Bonnie Blair is going to Lillchammer, because that is the home base of these 1994 Games, but in fact, Blair is going to Hamar, 40 miles to the south, a separate little world of figure skating and speed skating.

She thinks she is still at the peak

to win two more gold medals. People say the most explosive athletes tend to be on the downward slope when they hit 30, which Blair will do March 18.

But she replies: "Look at Carl Lewis and Linford Christie, That's as short a sprint as you can get, and they're still going.

her last Winter Games. The lottle of the Olympics did her a huge favor, without having her in mind, when they-moved the Winter Games up two years to follow the 1992 Games in France, But now she says, "I'll skate until the end of next season," and that will be it She has been at this sport so long that she knows there are no simple

answers for her success. She will admit there is something called innate talent and potential:

You can say techniques and you can say hard work, but they don't necessarily mean a gold medal. Somebody can work hard and have the right mind-set, but it's not auto-

Blair thinks she knows how to prepare her relatively elderly body for at least two more Olympic competitions. In the last year, she has begin to do more cross training with a bicycle and other exercise. And she has not said whether she will expose herself to the opening ceremonies. She went to them when she was younger, but skipped them

"They are a highlight," Blair said. "That's what it's all about, but

There are no choreographers.
The costumes are designed in laboration or speed, not in bour or speed, not in bour or speed, not in bour speed, not part of it depends on whether I can sit down or stand."

She has been training for two years for two more gold medals, and she isn't sure about the future. She has known emotional parades, joyous welcoming ceremonies back ome in Champaign, Illinois, hut she has no image of what it could be like if she wins two more golds. "I definitely feel very fortunate,

know what that role will be -- ad-

ministrative, coaching. Speed skat-ing will always be part of my life." She does know that her mother in Illinois is throwing a few broad hints that Blair might be ready to settle down in Milwankee.

And her mother is also throwing some pretty broad hints about hearing rumors that Blair and another speed skater, David Cruik-

don't know anything about it," she

said. "It's great that your best friend understands you and you understand him, but that's all I

She has put many things in abey-ance while training for her last Games. She goes to Norway to race against one clock, but Bonnie Blair admits without much prodding that she hears other clocks ticking, too.

Harding's Still Waiting, Kerrigan's Set for Games

PORTLAND, Oregon - U.S. figure skaring champion Tooya Harding practiced again Thursday, for an Olympics she may oot get to compete in, while for Nancy Kerrigan a trip to the Games in Lille-

hammer, Norway was oow certain. "If there were any doubt or any questions about Nancy Kerrigan's skating condition, she answered them for us this afternoon," Chuck Foster, secretary of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said after watching Kerrigan skate Wednesday in a closed session at the Tooy Kent Arena in South Dennis, Massachu-

"We expect that she is going to do very well in Norway," be said. Kerrigan performed her techni-

cal, long and free-skating programs, displaying jumps, spins and choreography for the panel of four figure-skating judges convened to assess her physical status. They concurred that she was fully recovered from the Jan. 6 attack that kept her from competing in the U.S. figure skating championships

"What we saw was oot only good physical condition with a high level of stamina, but her mental conditioo was very good," said Kathleen Kelly-Cutooe, another of the

Kerrigan lost her chance to qual ify, with Harding, for the U.S. Olympic team because of the injury inflicted on her right leg. But because of her top standing before the attack, figure skating officials put Kerigan on the U.S. team anyway, as long as the could show the year. as long as she could show she was physically and mentally fit to com-

Kerrigan is to skate in a charity event Friday night at Northeastern University in Boston, in her first public performance since the attack. She declined to answer questions after Wednesday's session.

triple axel. Jeff Gillooly, her former husband, pleaded guilty Tuesday to a charge of racketeering in connec-tion with the attack. Harding has not been charged, but Gillooly said she was deeply involved, and lied to hide her involvement from authori-

The Multnomah County deputy district attorney, Norman W. Frink, said be would neither confirm nor deny a report that Har-ding will be charged next week.

"There have been oo final deci-sions made in this matter," he said.

Frink said the investigation probably would continue another week or two, and grand jury pro-ceedings will likely last another week after that.

Gillooly met for two hours with FBI investigators Wednesday, but Frink declined to characterize the nature of the interview. A five-member figure-skating

panel, which will determine if Harding breached the U.S. Figure Skating Association's code of ethics, said it will reconvene Friday to determine whether a disciplinary procedure for Harding is occessary. The FBI, meanwhile, was examining scraps of paper, found in a Portland restaurant's trash hin, that could back up Gillooly's asser-tions that Harding was involved from the start in setting up the

Gillooly has told inve Harding gave final authority for the attack to be carried out, and McMillen, a former made telephone calls to pin down Kerrigan's home address and practice schedule at Tony Kent Arena, where, originally, the assault was to

take place. Among the scraps of paper turned over to the FBI was an envelope addressed to Gillooly and

Harding practiced as usual at a shopping mall rink, falling the first two times she tried her trademark can Arena, Cape Cod on one page and "Tooy Kent Arena, S. Dennis, Cape Cod" on another.

It could corroborate Gillooly's account of how Harding called a skating writer, Vera Marano, to find out Kerrigan's home address and practice schedule before the aborted attempt to assault her in

Gillooly said Marano called back while the couple was out, leaving a message on their answering machine. They couldn't understand it.

"Gillooly said it sounded some-thing like Toby Can," his state-ment to the FBI read. "Gillooly said that oo the same day or shortly after that, Harding talked to Vera Marano ... Gillooly heard Harding say, 'Spell it out,' and Gillooly watched Harding write, 'Tooy

Kent Arena." In Washington, a former cooressman said that President Bill Clinton believes Harding should be presumed innocent until proven

Former Representative Tom McMillen, a co-chair of the President's Council on Physical Fitness, told "CBS This Morning" that he and Clinton discussed the case Wednesday and "the feeling the president had (was) that Tonya should be given the benefit of the

"We talked about the presumptioo of innocence that our system is all about - that someone is inno-McMillen, a former Olympic basketball player.

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Ma's 'Army' Is to Invade Summer European Meets

Reuers

LONDON — China's elite women runners, including world record holders Wang Junxia and Qu Junxia, will compete on the Grand Prix circuit in Europe this year, starting with the Stockholm meet July 12. Their coach, Ma Junren, says he hopes to make \$1 million in prize and appearance money to help finance his team's training.

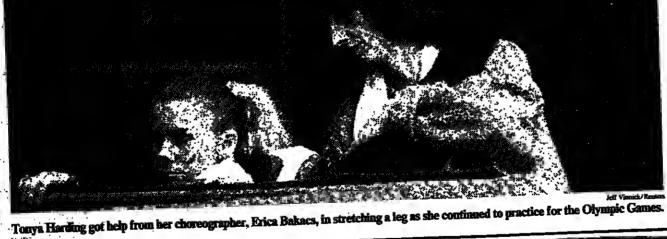
A provisional list of events for Ma's athletes starts with the London marathon on April 17, although World Cup champion Wang may be running in a 10-kilometer road race in Jakarta that day. London's race pays \$150,000 if the world record falls; in Jakarta, the winner sets \$500,000 if the record for the distance is broken. That

winner gets \$500,000 if the record for the distance is broken. That mark of 30 minutes, 38 seconds, held by Liz McColgan of Britain, is mark of 30 minutes, 38 seconds, neid by Liz McColgan of striam, is more than a minute slower than Wang's best time on the track.

After a two-month break, Ma's athletes will return to Europe for the Stockholm Grand Prix, followed by the Oslo "Golden Four" meet 10 days later. The coach then plans to bring his team to the remaining three "Golden Four" meets, in Zurich on Aug. 17, in Brussels two days later and in Berlin on Aug. 30.

He also plans to attend the Cologne Grand Prix oo Aug. 21 and the Grand Prix final in Paris on Sept. 3 before finishing the caseon

the Grand Prix final in Paris on Sept. 3 before finishing the season with the World Cup in Londoo on Sept. 8-10.



SIDELINES

She does concede that this will be Couples Leads Langer, Woosnam by 2

PHUKET, Thailand (AFP) — Fred Couples, who failed to make the cut in last week's Desert Classic in Dubai, shot a first round 6-under-par 66 for a two-stroke lead Thursday over Bernhard Langer and Ian Woosnam in the Johnnie Walker Classic.

woosnam in the Johnne walker Classic.

Couples carded six birdies, while many other players struggled to read the tricky greens of the Blue Canyon Country Cloh layout. Peter Baker and Lee Westwood of England and David Feberty of Northern Ireland Nick Price withdrew before the round began because of tendimits in his

left wrist. British Open champion Greg Norman played despite a hing infection but struggled around the course to shoot 75.

A major international golf tournament will be held in China in 1995. PGA Tour Commissioner Deane Beman said in Pebble Beach, California ma, with details to be announced "in a matter of weeks."

Jay's Olerud Gets \$17 Million Contract

TORONTO (AP) — John Olerud, the American League batting champion who flirted with 400 for much of last season, agreed Thursday to a \$17 million, three year contract with the Toronto Blue Jays that to a \$17 million, three-year contract with the Toronto Blue Jays that contains a 1997 option that could make the deal worth \$22.5 million.

Olerud, who made \$1,562,500 in 1993, gets a \$1.5 million signing bonus, \$3.25 million in 1994, \$5.25 million in 1995 and \$6 million in 1996.

The club option is \$6.5 million with a \$1 million buyout, and becomes guaranteed if he has 500 plate appearances in each of the first three

Pitcher Tom Gordon, who made \$890,000 in 1993, nearly tripled his salary when an arbitrator awarded him \$2,635,000. The difference of \$1,235,000 was the third-largest among the 80 players who exchanged figures with their clubs on Jan. 18. The only bigger gaps involved Texas outfielder Juan Gonzalez (\$1.9 million) and Olerud (\$1.35 million).

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(Continued From Page 17)

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OBSERVER

Bullish on Prisons

By Russell Baker NEW YORK — Get into plastics, the dreary old grown-up advised Dustin Holfman in "The Graduate," and young men every-

young enough to get the joke.

The dreary old fellow was simply ripping Dustin on a good capitalistic enterprise, wasn't he?

This was surely sounder advice than Horace Greeley's "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country," which people have listened to without laughter since Greeley issued it in 1850.

Unlike getting into plastics, go-ing west plunged American youth into the degrading world of federal dependency, for Greeley's west was the ultimate handout state.

The U.S. Army disposed of inconvenient Indians for Westerners. The government gave them land incredibly cheap, wheo not free. Western cattle, agricultural, mining and timber industrialists still enjoy hig-hearted federal sub-sidies in the form of cheap rents for cutting, digging and using pub-

By contrast, a young man getting into plastics was the very model of the entrepreneurial spirit so highly cherished today. I urged my own children to do it.

I pointed out that with millions of young Americans laughing along with Dustin at the idea of gettiog into plastics, plastics were going to be hard pressed to find bright young workers. This meant plastics would probably pay top dollar for entry-level jobs in a field where fortunes were sure to be made.

My children laughed. Why should they face the rigors of capitalistic competition, they asked. when they could go west, get into California's defense-industry colossus and live off the federal dole handed out by the Pentagon?

П

And look what happened to them: After working their way to the top of multibillion-dollar defense industries, they used to enjoy coming east to taunt their father about his taxes being used to buy their Lamborghinis, Château Latour and South American ranches.

Now the joke's on them, because they are as bankrupt as the rest of California. This means they have to live on their vast Florida estates,

where they invested their fortunes and cellared their wine as soon as they learned that Florida law shel-

ters the bankrupt from importunate bill collectors. It was 1967 when Dustin was where laughed. I wasn't quite advised to get into plastics, and the

husiness picture has changed a lot since then. Nowadays if I wanted to point him to a sure-fire growth industry, I'd say, "Dustin, get into

The intense political pressure to lock up bad characters forever is going to create husiness opportuni-ties that most people, including the politicians, have not yet foreseen. Here's how:

The idea of locking them up forever is so exhilarating to the voters right now that they are forgetting that forever, as the old song says, is a long, long time.

The average bad character who goes over for good this year at age 21 will probably still be in the joint 50 or 60, and in some cases 70 years from oow. This means that by the year 2050 prisons are going to he swarming with geriatric cases.

The average prison will then confront all the nightmarish problems oow dumped ooto retirement and nursing homes, plus a few more: prisoners who are incontinent, all memory gone, unable to walk or sit up unaided or feed or hathe them-

This isn't exactly what politicians and public now have in mind when cheering for prison eternal, but they are soon going to be stuck with it, and a young go-getter can make a fortune by getting in on the ground floor of businesses that will entually be needed to cope with

Needs will include: vast quantities of privately supplied in-prison geriatric oursing and medical counseling; sound amplifiers for cells of Alzheimer's patients so that constantly repeated recordings can remind them where they are and why they are being punished.

Later, when the public rehels against the expense of keeping decrepit crocks in prisons, there will be pressure to house them in lowcost halfway nursing homes until Congress decides what to do oext Get into prisons, young man, and make your fortune in old cons.

New York Times Service

Classics or Jazz: Why Not Both, Together?

By Mike Zwerin

International Herold Tribune

PARIS — Lalo Schiffin did not feel
comfortable telling the guys he jammed with in Left Bank caves about going to church to hear his professor, Olivier Messiaen, play classical masses. He couldn't talk his fellow students at the Paris Conservatory into catching Chet Baker either. This was 1955, the twain did

About the same time, Stan Kenton added a large string section to his already very big band. A second tour bus was needed. One, it was announced, would be for sleeping, the other for partying. With the exception of a bisocial cellist, the string section all opted for sleep. The horns and the rhythm section partied. I first heard the story from someone involved and have since heard it told to illustrate how jazz. and classical music were poles apart.

For better or worse - or better and worse - they have been coming closer. Igor Stravinsky wrote "Ebony Concerto" for Woody Herman's band. Duke Ellington began to be called America's greatest composer. Leonard Bernstein wrote "West Side Story," and he hugged Ornette Cole-man after a set in the Five Spot Cafe — "they" approved of "us." Wyntoo Marsalis won both classical and jazz Grammy awards. Schifrin, 62, recently released two

albums titled "Jazz Meets the Symphony."
Schifrin has played a key role in the rapprochement for a long time. His father, Louis, was concertmaster of the Buenos Aires Philharmonic; Schifrin was seduced by jazz at an early age. Formed by both cultures, he felt oo obligation to choose between them. All music was related, why did people cut it up and squeeze it into small boxes? Returning from Paris to his native Buenos Aires in 1956. Schifrin found his confrere Astor Piazzolla anguished about being squeezed into a tango box. He tried to reassure him that the bridge he was huilding over troubled water between the tango and the concerto was structurally sound. "Doo't spend so much energy fighting 'them,' Astor," he said.
"Who cares what it's called. Just be Piaz-

Schifrin was good at just being Lalo Schifrin. Equally at ease cooducting, composing, arranging or playing the blues on the piano, he organized a big band in the Basic tradition and frooted it. Passing through Argentina on a U.S. State Department-sponsored world tour, Dizzy Gillespie was so impressed by the band and its arrangements that he hired Schiffin on the spot. He was 24 ("What a great gig, man!"). His suite "Gillespiana" was premicred in Carnegie Hall in 1961.

Schifrin was also good at just making

Asia



Laio Schifrin thought of movies as a "perfect place for jazz to meet the symphony."

money. Writing music for Xavier Cugat, for example. It's called paying dies. But he did oot pay for long and they were oot heavy. He befriended scholar-composer-conductor Gunther Schuller, who was shuffling jazz and symphonic traditions into something called Third Stream." Philharmonics did not want wailing saxophones and the oboe does not fit big band swing, so Schuller went hunting for foundation grants to fund specific formations performing Third Stream pieces composed by himself, John Lewis, Gil Evans, Schifrin and others. Some interesting music was produced, but the sources dried up.

Charlie Parker and Clifford Brown recorded standards accompanied by strings. This was part of a lad combining classical condescension and jazz paranoia. Strings were a symbol of social acceptance, with strings you were legitimate. Schifrin scored "Explorations," the drummer Louie Bellson with strings. Fusing drums and strings is oot evident and Miles Davis,

for one, was impressed. He called Schifrin

out of the hine. "(Expletive deleted)," he said. "Write something like that for me."

It oever happened, but by coincidence they sailed from New York to Le Havre on the SS United States together. Miles, as was his wont, turned an existential key. He did this sort of thing at all hours of the day and night. "I come from Dizzy," he told Schifrin over cocktails in the ship's saloon. "Dizzy comes from Roy [Eldridge] and Roy comes from Louis [Armstrong]." This was obvious to the point of banality, but Schiffin began to reflect on continuum. Schoenberg would oot have happened without Wagner, there would have been no Wagner without Brahms, they all owed Beethoven and Beethoven owed Mozart. Now maybe it was time for a merger. Symphonic colors can inspire improvisers to change their tune, and the two elements combined can inspire listeners. Schifrin wondered if Miles and Schoenberg were in fact leading to the same place, a place er than water each other down. Here the Stream would be an efficient conveyer of contemporary emotion rather than a contrived current.

Hollywood of all places. Johnny Mandel combined jazz subject matter with classical textures to accent the energy of "I Want to Live." It was a sort of an inside joke more than a credit. He was more out-front about it writing for the TV series "Peter Gunn." It was on the table, producers were talking. "Believe it or not," Schifrin said. "I moved to L. A. for artistic reasons, not for the money. Hollywood studios already employed symphony orchestras, the best jazzmen were out there. I thought the movies might be the perfect place for jazz to meet the symphony, which always was and still is my goal." Not that he was comparing himself to anybody, but Schiffin is aware that Stragingly had also been largeded on the road. vinsky had also been launched on the road

to success by writing program music, ca-hancing ballet in that case.

He scored "The Cincinnati Kid" (with Ray Charles singing), "Bullitt," "Dirty Harry," "Cool Hand Luke" and the TV series "Starsky and Hutch," Much of the music had a processed edge and it all had music had a syncopated edge and it all had an unmistakable personality. He won four Grammy awards and received six Oscar nominations. A Schilrin score became a hip stamp. But he waved no stylistic flag. he was not "jazzing up" anything Like all successful movie music, it did not call attention to itself. It enhanced images. How would he describe his larger-than-sound theme for "Mission Impossible"? He laughed: "Try this." A 5/4 boogie-woogie with Latin implications. Seriously, I don't know what it is. It just came out like that."

In 1992, he recorded "Jazz Meets The Symphony" (Atlantic) with the London Philharmonic and his trio (Grady Tate, drums, Ray Brown, bass). Volume Two is due out this spring. Schiffrin is one of the few composers who can make a symphony content take of on "Albert in the Base." orchestra take off on "Bines in the Base-

ment." He uses Dizzy, Duke and Miles as "points of departure." The trick is "to have as much fun as they did in the first place. Imitation is not fun. They did what they did better than I can do it. The fun is to discover something new. To re-create. Re-creating can be part of the creative process. Any musician of any style can incorporate elements from any other style as long as their soul remains uncompromised. As we approach the millennium, it is my hope that my two 'Jazz Meets The Symphony' albums will come to be considered a celebration of walls and fences coming down."

WEEKEND SKI REPORT

PEOPLE

Germaine Greer Opens Her House to Homeless

Germaine Greer, the feminist writer, has invited the homeless in England to move into her house near Cambridge with her. Writing in a weekly newspaper whose proceeds aid the homeless, Greer said: "I believe that hospitality is a sacred duty of all privileged people." The newspaper said there had been a substantial response but all calle and letters are being forwarded to Greer's agent

The family, estate and lawyers of the late Geoffrey F. Bowers, a New York lawyer, have sued the creators of the movie "Philadelphia" for "no less than \$10 million" in compensation, alleging that the film was based on the lawyer's life. The suit names Tri-Star Pictures, the producer, the screenwriter, and the director, Jonathan Dennae, as defendants. It also names a producer, Scott Rudin, who was not in-volved in the film.

The French Federation of Herse Butchers is demanding equal Ty time, declaring it is "profoundly shocked" that Brigitte Bardet told a national audience to quit sating horse meat and urged the govern-

A ceremony in London to unveil a plaque on a house once owned by

James Joyce was disrupted by an angry outburst by the novelest's grandson, Stephen Joyce. After a small crowd listened to praise of loyee's "four great works" and readings from "Ulysses," a sandy-hamed, bearded man leaped onto the terrace, took the microphone and made a speech, according to The Indepen-dent. "No one saw fit to invite me and my wife here today," said Joyce, 62. "Yesterday in Zunch, I stood beside my grandfather's grave and told him I was coming here. 'Good,' he said, 'you do that."

Rumors in the Japanese press that Princess Masako, wife of the beir to the Japanese throne, is pregnant are "quite unfounded." her mother, Vimike Owada, said Thursday:

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 8 & 17

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